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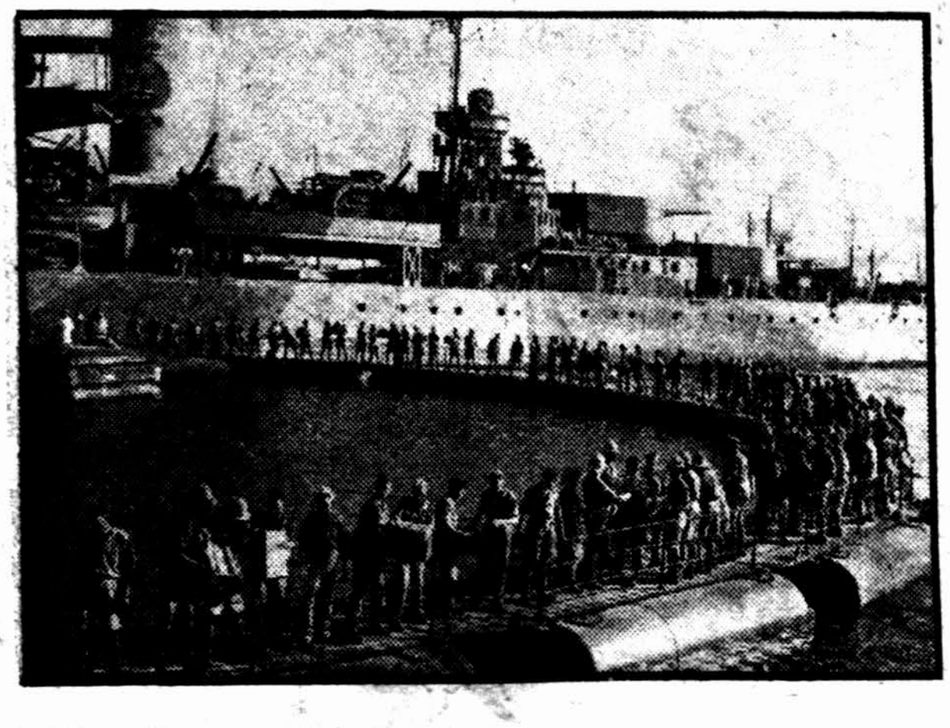
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"MISCHIEF"

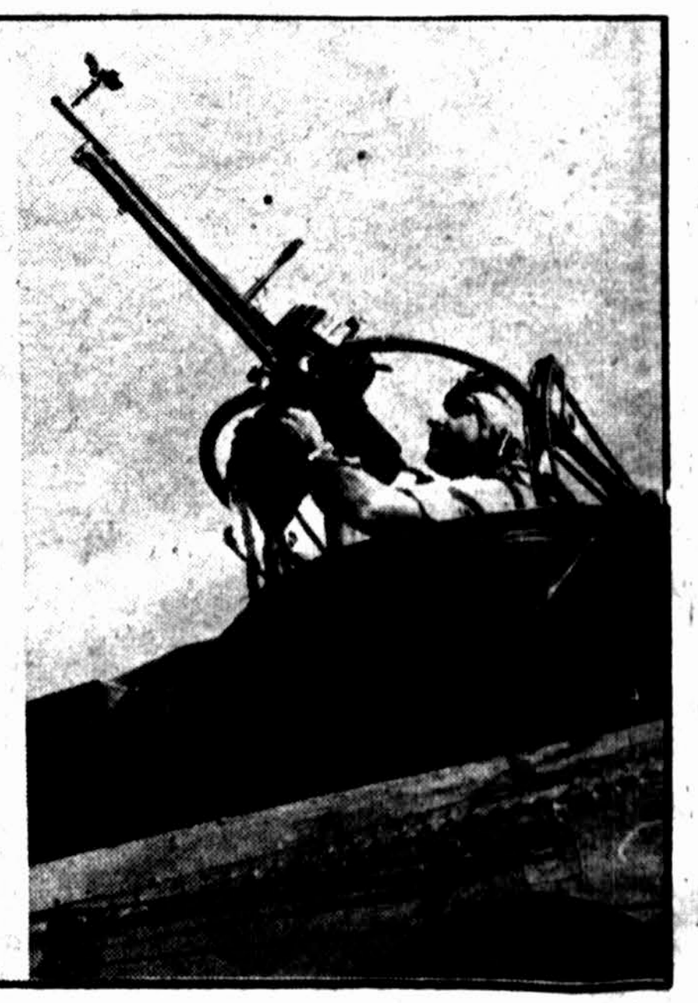
—Adi K. Sett.



Stores being loaded onto a British warship at Crete.

South London tramcar blown across road away from the undercarriage by Nazi bomb.

These Italian prisoners are a few of those captured by the Greeks. They are seen drawing their rations in Greece.



(Left) Camels served as grand-stands for the Arabs when, as a break in the hard monotony of camp routine, the Australian soldiers in Palestine arranged a race meeting, which was watched by more than 8,000 spectators. *(Right)* One of the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve makes himself familiar with the handling of a machine gun.

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 5, 1941

ID-UL-ZUHA

MUSLIMS' ID OF SACRIFICE

By RAZIA

IT IS mentioned in the holy "Quraan" that the prophet Ibrahim was blessed with a bonny son, 90 years after his marriage.

The boy grew up to be very fond of hunting and one day when he returned home from his usual hunt, at the very sight of him a great wave of love was roused in his father's heart. While he was sitting in his meditations, his son Ismail, asked him whether he had offered his evening prayers. Ibrahim replied in the negative. Ismail asked him: "I have prayed but why are you showing laziness in remembering God?" The sun at that time was setting fast. Ibrahim at once wished that the sun should stop setting and it happened so when Ibrahim offered his prayers.

The Almighty God calling his angels said: "Ibrahim is so deeply in love with his son that he is forgetting me." And so Ibrahim in the first night dreamt that he was sacrificing goats, the next night some cows, the third night some camels and in this way he dreamt for seven nights successively. On the eighth night he dreamt that he was sacrificing his own son and on the ninth night he dreamt that he received a message from God that he should sacrifice his son.

Ibrahim woke up at once and went to awaken his wife Bibi Hajra and said: "Wake up and dress Ismail because he has to attend a party." She got up, dressed her son and sprinkled some perfume on his clothes. Ibrahim, then, took his son's hand and led him on a hill top with his mind full of the thought of sacrificing his son.

Satan Attempts Mischief

Here, "Shaitan" (Satan), disguised as an old man, approached Hajra and said: "Your husband has taken Ismail to sacrifice him."

She replied: "You are a liar, a father will never sacrifice his son."

"He will sacrifice his son because these are the orders of God," said "Shaitan."

"If it is God's order, we all are willing", she replied calmly.

So "Shaitan", leaving Hajra, appeared before Ibrahim. Ibrahim at once recognised him and threw stones at him, which made "Shaitan" run away.

When the father and son had reached the hill top, the former said to the latter: "O, my dear son, I have been ordered by God to sacrifice you and what have you to say in this respect"?

"Father, I resign myself to God's will". "Tie me with a rope, so that I may not be inconvenient, sharpen the knife and draw it on my neck and also give my farewell message to my mother", replied Ismail without growing apprehensive.

Ibrahim then began to apply his knife over the neck of his innocent son, but it did not cut, which caused Ibrahim to throw the knife away. He, however, picked up the knife, sharpened it and tried again to cut Ismail's neck.

On seeing such a dreadful happening, the "Farishtas" (angels) began to weep, the cattle prayed to God and the birds began to scream in the air. The Almighty then sent "Jibrail" (God's Messenger) with a ram, who came to Ibrahim and said: "You have left no stone unturned in obeying God's order" and saying so he removed Ismail and placed a ram instead, without informing Ibrahim that he had done so.

Ibrahim at the time of sacrifice uttered these words

"Allahu Akbar—Allahu Akbar.
La Ilah—Illahu Allahu Akbar"
which means;—
(God is Great, God is Great and nobody is worth worshipping but God, God is Great).

When the ram gave a painful cry, Ibrahim, who had blind-folded his eyes during the time of sacrifice, opened them and to his great surprise saw that his son was yards away from him and that he had sacrificed a ram instead of his son.

From that very day every Muslim, rich or poor, celebrates this Id by offering sacrifices of goats and rams, etc.

Haj In Mecca

It is laid down in the holy "Quraan" that every Muslim should undertake and perform the Haj in Mecca once in his life time. And so during the pilgrimage season, two months before Id-ul-Zuha or Bakar Id, large numbers of Muslims take their journey to Mecca every year. When the pilgrims arrive within a certain limit of the Kaaba they perform various ceremonies and offer prayers accordingly.

When this is done they turn back and after a walking a few miles they reach a hill top where Hazrat Ibrahim had gone to sacrifice hs son. There is a certain small white pillar, which is supposed to be "Shaitan" who interfered with Ibrahim when he was going to sacrifice his son. The pilgrims throw stones at this pillar. This was what Ibrahim had done to scare away "Shaitan".

After this, the pilgrims retire and sacrifice goats and rams. Then they bathe and putting on their special prayer robes gather on a spacious ground for final prayer. After the Haj prayer has been offered, the Imam gives a loud cry, which is heard throughout that every pilgrim's Haj is accepted but that of one. This is to prevent the Hajees from becoming proud accepted Haji.

Qurbani

Early in the morning of Bakar Id every Muslim will have a bath, wear new clothes and, without eating anything, go to "Idgah" (place for offering Id prayers) for Id prayer. Returning home he will first sacrifice the ram. Then the ram is divided into three parts. One he keeps for his own family, another for friends and relatives and the third for the poor.

One rule of Islam for Qurbani is that the ram should be healthy, and should not be lame or cock-eyed and its ears should not be cut or should have no kind of wound anywhere round its ears. In case of a she ram or goat, it should not be in her days of confinement. It is much better to

(Continued on Page 39)

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Truth, and the freedom to seek it, are not luxury-products which enervate a people and unfit them for the struggle of life. They belong to life, they are life's daily bread.—THOMAS MANN, in Preface to his daughter's book, "School for Barbarians."

"THE LEANING TOWERS OF ITALY."

(Butterworth in "The Manchester Daily Despatch")

In This Issue

	Pages.
Id-ul-Zuha	1
Wolf-Children	2
London Night	2
The Jews of Cochin	3
America and India	4
Shanghai's Fighting Editors	5
Why Coalition Cabinets are Necessary	6
Travel Schooling	6
A New Lawrence	7
A News-Hunter's Amusing Adventures	8
Literary Page	9
Short Story	10
Touch of Madness in Geniuses	10
Children's Page	33
Women's Page	34
Stamps	35
Puzzles	37

Wolf Children

Are They Real Or Mythical?

EVIDENCE FROM INDIA AND AFRICA SEEMS ON THE WHOLE TO SUPPORT HYPOTHESIS OF THEIR TRUE EXISTENCE

The wide prevalence of stories of children carried off and reared by wolves and other animals indicates a rooted belief in their possibility. Many old cases are beyond the possibility of scientific research, but there have also been many records in comparatively recent times, writes Prof. J. H. Hutton, President of the Folklore Society, in "Folklore" (London).

Thornhill, in his book "Haunts and Hobbies of an Indian Official" (1699), tells us that when he was magistrate of Etawah, in the United Provinces of India, hardly a week passed without some case being reported of a wolf's carrying off a child. But he rejects accounts of children recovered from wolves.

The facts in some of the cases available from India are carefully recorded. They come mostly from the United Provinces, but some also from Central India and Bengal. Valentine Ball and General Sir William Sleeman both reported a case from Sultanpur in the U.P. in 1843. The wolf-boy was said to have been caught trotting by the side of a wolf; he was seen by British officers at Sultanpur; he was unable to speak, ran on all fours, and was said to have escaped to the jungle again. In the same year a child of about three years old was carried off near Chapra while his parents were reaping. Six years later a boy was seen with a wolf and three cubs ten miles from Chapra, and was caught after making a fierce resistance. He was recognized by his mother as her son by a scar on his knee and by a birthmark. In 1850 he escaped to the jungle again. Sleeman mentions other cases of boys taken by soldiers from the company of wolves.

Several reputed wolf-children have been kept at one time or another at the Sikandra Orphanage at Agra. Ball, again, in 1874, saw there a wolf-boy, supposedly about 15 years old, who had been eight or nine years at the orphanage. He was said to have been brought into a magistrate's court with the body of a she-wolf and two cubs, with which he had been found. Ball described him as looking and behaving like an idiot, and remarked on the shortness of his arms—only 19 inches long—which he put down to arrested development as a result of going on all fours. He was told by the missionary that when first brought in the boy was unable to stand erect.

Wolf-Girls From Midnapore

The case of the wolf-girls of Midnapur, in Bengal, is the best documented of any recent case of wolf-children in India. The Rev. J. A. L. Singh, of the S.P.G. Mission Orphanage at Midnapur, was touring in Mayurbhanj State, and when near the village of Godamuri he was asked by an aboriginal to take charge of two girls. Mr. Singh was led through the jungle to the man's home and shown an enclosure which contained two girls lying one on top of the other like animals. He put down their ages as eight and two years. They were extremely weak and covered with sores. Their eyes "rolled in the manner of animals," and their fingernails "were of concave shape." During the three or four days to get them to his orphanage he fed them on milk, which they sucked apparently from a piece of cloth. Later it was found that they relished raw meat, and that if raw meat were left in any part of the compound in which they lived they would find their way to it by scent. "At such times they would look ferocious, with eyeballs rolling, jaws moving from side to side, and making a peculiar sound with the tongue and teeth." They sat in a crouched position, resting the weight of the body on the forearms; they would not use a bed, but the elder girl would go out and gather straw on which the two girls crouched, "one lying over the other." The younger of them soon died, but the other was alive and healthy at the end of 1926.

A reputed wolf-child, apparently an Abor or a Miri from Pasighat in the N.E. Frontier tract of Assam, was alive in 1932. He was then aged from 30 to 40, had very long arms, was very hairy, and walked with bowed legs and bent back, swinging his arms in front "like King Kong in the film." He could only partially articulate, and used to grunt. He has died since. My informant is Mr. E. T. D. Lambert of the Indian Police, who knew of no evidence that the man had actually been nurtured by wild animals. He had been found in the dense jungle between Kobo and Pasighat.

"Sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle," by A. Mervyn Smith (1904), contains an account of the killing of a man-eating female wolf in the Central Provinces between Nagpur and Jabalpur, near a village called Satbauri. The tracks of the wolf

(Continued On Page 38)

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London Night

By Dorothy Macardle in "The Irish Press" (Dublin)

The choking dust and smell of debris hung in the sunlit air. All day we laboured, salvaging small possessions which would never be themselves again. Fantastic, how the piano and type-writer were twisted scrap, while my new cups and saucers survived! I was glad I had not been there when the bomb fell. Seventeen wise people who had all gone down for the night to the basement and lay fully clothed on their mattresses had made their way out unhurt. I knew I should have been less wise and have been, at best, marooned in my upstairs room.

When darkness fell the furniture was still piled on the pavement. The salvage squad had not been able to get round to us. They were busy. The evening siren sounded punctually. Our goods had to be left to their fate.

An acquaintance had said: "Do sleep at my flat in Sedgewich Street," and had given me the key.

It was a cosy flat, but in the upper part of the house. The bombing began. Mrs. Lane came up from the basement and begged me to join her and her sisters down there. Crashes were sounding close.

Five of us sat down there, first round the sitting-room table, then in the passage where there was less danger from glass. We thought we could distinguish the crump of bombs and the roar of falling masonry from the terrific double kick of the guns. Between these a hoarse drone warned us of aeroplanes overhead. Our district war a target to-night.

We were stupefied from want of sleep and tried to rest. Mrs. Lane sat a lighted candle in a dish of water and turned off the lights. I sat propped against the wall in a corner, gas mask and torch at hand. Sleep fell on me, making weird half-dreams out of the noises and out of the question whether one should lie flat.

"Down!" someone cried, and I awoke sufficiently to collapse on the floor while a screaming bomb shook the house and started a cataract of splintered glass. There was a lull after that, and Miss Lane and I went upstairs to explore. Two windows blow in. Curtains had to be pinned in place instantly. It was scarcely done when another scream and crash sent us scuttling down in the dark.

We sat still again, the air in the small room was close. "It must be late now," one of the sisters said. "Is it two o'clock yet?"

"Only quarter past eleven."

We drowsed and nodded again.

An explosion that shook the walls woke me. Lying beside me on the sofa, the eldest of the women slept. Her face was waxen in the candle light—thin lids drawn smoothly over the eyes, lips white and sucked in. I could not see nor hear a sign of breathing. I thought that she had died, but said nothing. After a while she sighed.

There was a steady throbbing noise quite close

"It is flying very low," one of the sisters said nervously. But it was staying in one place. I thought it could not be 'plane. I could bear the close little room and the helpless guessing no longer. The bombing had ceased for a while, and I went out. I went up the area steps into the cool freshness of the night, under a sky full of stars.

A man was silhouetted against the curious glow that was staining the street. I asked him whether there was a 'plane overhead.

"No. That's a fire engine," he said.

The air was delicious; the sky clear. I walked along the path, splintered glass crackling under my feet. Where had I done that before? When? Long ago: Balbriggan...

The top storey of the house was full of fire, and dark figures were working with hoses and ladders. There was no noise. Round the entrance of a brick shelter people were standing, watching. I went into the shelter; there were several people sitting on camp chairs in there. Some were chatting and telling anecdotes; others were half asleep. I joined the group outside again. A girl and a young man were looking at the burning house and trying to make out which number it was. They thought it was their own house. They remained there quietly, not troubling the firemen with questions.

"As long as we are not in it!..."

The thudding of guns and a chirring sound overhead sent us into the shelter. There was a crash not far off and the air was filled with an oily smell. Presently wardens looked in. Someone laughed. A girl warden had appeared with a tray laden with cups of tea. Everybody cheered up. A big, thick-set man brought me a cup and advised me to sit in the far corner. Where at all, he wondered, would all this end?

(Continued on Page 36)

Fifty years ago died Cardinal John Henry Newman, the most famous British convert to the Roman Catholic Faith. As a young don at Oriel College, Oxford, and later as Vicar of the University Church of St. Mary's, he was well-known as a preacher and as a leader of the High-Church Anglican party known as the Tractarians.

Later he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and founded the Birmingham Oratory, of which he was for many years the Superior. He remained a simple priest until, late in life, he was raised to the Cardinalate in recognition of his pre-eminent position among British Catholic leaders and apologists.

The Jews Of Cochin

THEIR HISTORY STRETCHES BACK WELL NIGH TWO THOUSAND YEARS

By T. S. PADUKONE

The world knows but little about the tiny and almost obscure Jewish community that lives scattered in the port of Cochin and adjoining places of Ernakulam, Chennamangalam and Mala. The Census of 1931 for Cochin State showed that there were 1,451 Jews in the State, of whom about 1,294 were in Cochin and Ernakulam. This figure includes, however, a sprinkling of White Jews who are found only in Cochin and whose numerical strength is nearly 300. These Jews, both the White and the Black, have a glorious history.

First Immigration

To fix up definitely a date for the pioneer Jewish settlement in Malabar is almost impossible in the absence of well-founded and authentic records. The Bible, however, makes mention of Jews establishing contact with the Dravidians of South India through seaborne trade: the wise Solomon's mercantile fleet is known to have come off and on to South India and it is not unlikely that the Jews also might have touched the Malabar ports during then seeking trade. Eminent scholars have delved deep into the past with a view to arriving at a date for the first immigration of Jews to Malabar, but unhappily their conclusions conflict with one another and because of this giddy labyrinth of data, we can only venture a tentative date, namely, between the first century after Christ, and the second.

It is generally accepted that the pioneer batch of immigrants settled in Cranganore in Cochin State and founded a colony there. The Jews must have wielded powerful influence in their adopted country immediately following their colonisation, for, we learn of a Royal Charter given to them by the ruler of the land This Charter, known as the Copper Plate Grant, allowed the Jews certain rare privileges of nobility, for instance, taking out religious processions with attendant regal paraphernalia and beating of big drums. Most of these privileges have since been denied to the Jews. We may not be far wrong in placing the Charter at or about the sixth century after Christ.

The Jews had had a peaceful and prosperous time till the 15th Century, when dissensions between the White and the Black Jews broke out threatening communal oneness. The fair newcomers looked down upon their dark brethren who were already in the land and denied them the right to intermarry. The Black Jews, conscious of their own importance as the earlier settlers, resented and divergences of opinion which were frequent found vent in fierce squabbles. Apart from rending the community into two distinct sects, these bloody feuds almost led to the complete annihilation of the White Jews, who were fewer than the Black Jews.

Jew Town

Calamity befell the small Jewish settlement when, in 1524 the Muhammadans incursed into Cranganore on a petty excuse and massacred as many Jews as they could. Later the Portuguese, in their zeal to found their authority in that growing port, came down upon the already persecuted Jews and drove them out of Cranganore. The Portuguese, it must be said, took particular care to destroy the many documents and records which the Jews held dear, and thus unwittingly placed insurmountable obstacles in the path of modern students of historical research. Some Jewish families fled to Cochin about the year 1565 A.D. and built a Jew Town there under the shadow of the Portuguese Fort. In an outburst of hatred the Portuguese pillaged and burnt the town. Out of its ashes has sprung the modern Jew Town in Cochin.

The year 1685 saw the arrival of fresh batches of Jews from Palestine, Baghdad and countries of the West like Spain, Holland, Germany, Poland, England. The first of these bands came from Amsterdam (Holland) and it was left to its members to mould the religious outlook of the Jews already in the new land.

The present Jewish community is descended from those refugees of earlier centuries, whom religious persecution and social injustice, more than anything else, drove from their homes.

The Black Jews

A set of scholars would assert that the Black Jews are descended from the 500 slaves known to have been kept by the original Jewish settlers. Another theory is that they are the descendants of the early converts of the land to the Jewish creed. These theories, based more on speculation than unshakable data, are open to debate. It is possible that the Black Jews come of the dark-coloured refugees from the Middle East, who greeted welcome to their fair brethren to the new country.

Cochin and Ernakulam (which is across the Cochin backwaters) each have a Jew Street. In Cochin the Black Jews live side by side with the White Jews. The thickly congested houses built after the ancient Dutch style—the Dutch followed the Portuguese to Cochin—clearly show the segregating tendencies of the Jews. Sheer walls rise precipitous and bare on either side of the narrow thoroughfare, only a window sometimes peeping from high up at the front. Ideas of sanitation and healthy home life are new to these generally illiterate folk. The settlements have easy access to the inland waterways and the Jews carry on their petty trades with facility as of old.

Their Dress

The Black Jews have a unique originality which fascinates. Their dress is simple. Wound round and tucked in at the waist is a highly coloured or criss-crossed cloth reaching down to the ankles, while a loose, long-armed shirt covers the upper part of the body. A small, round, multi-coloured skull-cap completes the attire. The cap is the hall-mark of the community and woe befall the stranger who snatches it from its place! Heads are as a rule shaven clean—as an alternative they are cropped close—with two small round tufts of hair left one on either temple in front of the ear. To the younger generations, however, who have had the benefit of being educated, the cap and tufts have apparently become outworn symbols of religion and bare heads made up after the European fashion are appearing more and more among them. The women have their criss-crossed cloths and petticoats, and on their heads the married ladies wear coloured pieces of cloth neatly folded up. In their mode of dress, the Black Jews differ widely from their fair brethren, who prefer the English type of dress.

"FRIENDS TO THE DEATH"

(Elderman in "The Washington Post")

It must be admitted that the community is backward in education, the sons of families rarely stepping into collegiate classes. Education among girls is even poorer and more scarce. At the age of five the little son is taught the Hebrew Scripture by his parents or by tutors—a study which is complete after a period of two to four years. A faithful Jew believes staunchly in inculcating the essential precepts of religion into his son even at very tender age. The boy then attends school. For the girls education starts late and ends early. It must be stressed here that the State has made a generous gesture in awarding stipends and scholarships to Jewish scholars, whose numbers, both among the White Jews and the Black Jews, in the schools and College at Ernakulam have consequently grown appreciably.

The Sabbath Day

Attending prayers at the local Synagogues in the morning, in the afternoon and at sun-set is considered a bounden duty by each member of the family, and this important item in an otherwise uneventful daily routine is gone through by one and all with an eagerness that surprises. For the occasion, the male members wear snow-white trousers and aprons flowing down to the calves. The cap is insisted upon. On Saturdays, however, the prayers take longer hours than usual. The day of the Sabbath begins from six o'clock in the evening on Saturday and lasts till the evening of the following day, the day being reckoned from dusk to dusk. On that day of complete inactivity even a poor Jew would rather go without food if needs be, than work for his bread. The Sabbath is a day of jollity and respite from a week's toil and is marked by special prayers, feasting and innocent merriment. And while the youngsters gaily skip about in carefree abandon and the womenfolk gather in numbers and indulge their liking for idle gossip, the elders stroll out and discuss matters of import which make life. It is a very common sight here on Saturdays and Sundays to see clusters of gorgeously coloured caps in the streets.

Religious Feasts

The Black Jews owe their allegiance to their Synagogues in Cochin and Ernakulam, while the White Jews have a religious house of their own in Cochin. A halo of hoary tradition surrounds this noteworthy Synagogue of the White Jews and lures many a tourist into its serene, sanctified atmosphere.

Some of the red-letter days in the Jewish Calendar are the Feast of the Tabernacle, the Passover (which marks the beginning of the Religious Year) the Feast of the Pentecost, the Feast of Purim, the Feast of Lights, and the Feast of the Trumpets (which commemorates the beginning of the old Hebrew Year.) All these festivals are attended with brilliant scenes of colour.

Monogamy

Judaism permits of polygamy, but monogamy is the accepted rule. Consanguineous alliances are a common feature, cousins of all degrees marrying and intermarrying. A few restrictions, all the

(Continued On Page 39)

'America Has Little Appreciation For Indian Ideals'

Gandhiji's Complaint To American Publicist

Mahatma Hits Industrialization, Seeks Better Way For Villages

(Mr. Francis G. Hickman, publisher of "The Cotton Trade Journal", of New Orleans, U.S.A., sends to his Journal this interview with Mahatma Gandhi which took place in Bombay at the time of the October session of the All-India Congress Committee which Mr. Hickman attended.)

Bombay—(By Airmail)—Here is a story which reveals the working of the mind of the great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi, in connection with world important issues. It upsets and reverses most of our Western conceptions of settling international disputes and our ideas on industry and commerce.

Mr. Gandhi, undisputed leader of the Indian masses, tells me in an exclusive interview that Hitlerism and all other isms will disappear as a matter of course if the Congress wins in its non-violent effort.

Because of Mr. Gandhi's influence the mass satyagraha or civil disobedience which was feared might result from the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee here did not materialise. Mr. Gandhi is commissioned to see the Viceroy and seek permission for Congress to be let alone if it preaches non-co-operation with Britain's war efforts—in other words India wants to be neutral in this war.

The resolution drafted by Mr. Gandhi and passed by the Congress Committee met with little opposition at the meeting. The masses in India are willing to follow this great leader even blindly. Few people believe that the Viceroy will agree to any anti-war propaganda in India, though India became a belligerent without her consent, that it is left to Mr. Gandhi to decide what future action India will take.

America's Lack Of Understanding

In referring to the lack of understanding in America concerning India, Mr. Gandhi said that up to now America had her own way irrespective of India's conditions or wishes. He added that America has had little appreciation of Indian ideals and that even such an outstanding personality as Rabindranath Tagore made little impression in America. When asked why India did not endeavour to make herself better known in America, his reply was that the American judgment was coloured by British imperialism, and India's efforts in this direction had been fruitless. But if America was really interested to know more about India, there was plenty of current literature and happenings to which they have access.

Suffering under exploitation as he believes India is, Mr. Gandhi would do nothing to help his country which would at the same time have the tendency to exploit other nations. For example if the Indian people were asked to use just handspun cloth at home and export their manufactured cotton goods, Mr. Gandhi would be against it on principle unless the exported cloth was really needed in the importing country. He said "India is suffering to death from this poisonous disease of exploitation and we will not exploit another country for the benefit of India".

After Britain Mr. Gandhi wondered whether America was not the most imperialistic nation. "My hope is that", he said, "America will treat India as a free country and not one to be exploited—in other words India deserves the same treatment as America would wish for herself".

Mr. Gandhi described how India was rich in raw products but poor in technical skill. "It is this skill which America could export to India but not for exploitation", he added. "We see so much of imperialism in India; even your missionaries practise it" he said. That is of course adulterated Christianity.

Against Industrialisation

Mr. Gandhi's point of view in regard to industrialisation differs from that of others in the Congress party. He is against it because, he said, he wants to save the 700,000 villages where 90 per cent. of the people live from the evils of industrialisation. He pointed out that industrialisation had not yet advanced Western civilization one inch; instead, he added, it deadened the real spirit of philanthropy!

In this connection he mentioned the destruction of livestock and fruit crops in America in order to keep up the prices and said how unmindful America was of the millions of hungry and starving people in the world when they did such things. He condemns industrialisation because of its misuse, and he believes the misuse is so implicit that there is no escape from it.

When asked if he still thought that Britain could apply non-violence in the war against Germany, his reply was in the affirmative. Why should England use the same weapons as Germany is using? Germany might over-run Britain but she could never conquer if the people held steadfast to the non-violence principle.

THE porter ran along the platform as the train began to move off to give a passenger the ticket he had got for her. "Here's your ticket, ma'am; six an' tuppence it cost," he gasped. "Here's six shillings, my man," said the glurried old lady, leaning out of the carriage window. "Keep the tuppence for yourself."

"I was suffering from a severe cold!"
MY HEAD WAS SO CONGESTED THAT IT MADE BREATHING DIFFICULT
A FRIEND DROPPED IN AND HE TOLD ME MISTOL WOULD STOP MY COLD QUICKLY
I SENT FOR A BOTTLE OF MISTOL AND PUT A FEW DROPS IN EACH NOSTRIL
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Mathematical Wizardry

Puzzle Which Had Defied Solution By Hardy And Ramanujan Yields Up Its Secret To American Student

About twenty-five years ago, Profesor Hardy of Cambridge University, one of the world's leading Mathematicians, paid a visit to Ramanujan. the Hindu number wizard. To open the conversation, Professor Hardy challenged him to tell an interesting fact about the number 1729, which was the number of the taxicab in which Professor Hardy had ridden over for the visit, says "The New York Times".

'Nothing easier," said Ramanujan. "It is the smaller number which can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in more than one way. It equals one cubed plus 12 cubed, and also 9 cubed plus 10 cubed."

Much impressed, Professor Hardy asked for the next smallest such number. Without hesitation, Ramanujan replied that the next such number is 13,832. which equals 2 cubed plus 24 cubed and also 18 cubed plus 20 cubed, and that the next after that is 20,683, which equals 10 cubed plus 27 cubed and also 19 cubed plus 24 cubed.

At this point Professor Hardy recovered his wits and sustained his reputation as a great number theorist by remarking that, if one were to allow negative numbers, then Ramanujan had missed some numbers, since 91 equals 3 cubed plus 4 cubed and also 6 cubed plus the cube of minus 5.

With this start the conversation went on to a discussion of the possibility of finding a formula for all numbers which could be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two differeit ways. Both men admitted their inability to find any such formula, and there the matter rested until this Summer.

Last Tuesday, at the meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Dartmouth College. E. Rosenthall, a student of Professor E. T. Bell at the California Institute of Technology, announced that he had discovered the desired formula. Some idea of its complexity, our mathematical friends inform us, may be obtaintd from the fact "that it involves four sixth degree polynomials, each in six unknowns." The title of Mr. Rosenthall's paper was "on the diophantine equation X cube + Y cube eq. Z cube + W cube".

Shanghai's Fighting Editors

VETERAN AMERICAN JOURNALISTS, UNMINDFUL OF JAPANESE THREATS, JOIN HANDS WITH CHINESE NEWSPAPERMEN IN CEASELESS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH KIDNAPPERS AND ASSASSINS.

Journalism in Shanghai these days is a venture. It has its trials and tribulations; also its thrills and laurels. Perhaps nowhere else is the professional integrity of newspapermen put to a severer test than it is in Shanghai today, observes a correspondent in "The China Fortnightly", (Hongkong). The staunch stand taken by Shanghai's editors is a striking tribute to the profession. Here, to do his work, a newsman stands closer to death than at the very frontlines. Quite a few have already fallen martyrs before the altar of truth, but the morale of the rank and file remains unimpaired. The battle shows no signs of slackening.

Here, the issues at stake are much broader than the Sino-Japanese wrangling. It is a battle of right versus might, truth versus falsehood, democracy versus aggression, civilization versus barbarism. It is part of the world war now raging on two Continents. In this battle of the printed word, Japan's war machine becomes a misfit. Her subtle methods of cajolery, are equally unavailing. Her Gestapo service, usually efficient, serves only a nuisance value. The Shanghai newspaper editors are a group of recalcitrant individuals whose minds submit to no harness. And Japan finds herself helpless. Here is an example of the pen mightier than the sword.

Lofty Mission

On Shanghai's newspaper front, Japan has been battling a line-up not merely Chinese but international in composition. A corps of veteran international journalists are holding the torch side by side with their Chinese comrades. They are one and all men of character and integrity, men who have pride, and who sing nobody's theme song.

Theirs is a mission which transcends national bounds. Crusaders against aggression and champions of civilization, they uphold the just cause of Chinese resistance, and bare Japan's dark deeds before the world's eyes. Their cables serve frequent reminders to the world that the first great modern war of aggression is not yet won, that Japan's military machine is desperately behind the schedule, and that her future is in the balance.

"Thus," as "Times" says, "a few resolute men, mostly American, controlling vital news outlets from the unique and unmanageable city-state of Shanghai, stand square in the road of Japanese conquest. For, Japan must control the mind and morale of its subject peoples, must direct world-thinking the Japanese way, if it is ever to realize the dream of a 'Greater Asia'—domination of China, India, the Indo-Chinese Peninsula and all the East Indies including the Philippines."

Crime And Punishment

The capital "crime" of Shanghai's editors is their dogged refusal to chant the blessings of the "New Order in East Asia." This has angered both the Japanese and their satellites, in whose eyes these men are "liars." "To lie" is an offence punishable by death. And death has claimed several victims, the daring columnist Chu Hsin-kung, the writer-insurance man "Sammy Chang," and cable editor Chen Cheng-chang, all of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (Chinese edition of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury"). Trying to make a clean sweep of the "disturbers" of the "New Order," Nanking proclaimed the death penalty for some 40 Chinese newspapermen and the deportation of seven foreigners. But both groups —most of them at least—remain and carry on the battle unflinchingly and even gleefully, meanwhile playing hide and seek with kindnappers and assassins.

Newspaper offices in Shanghai nowadays are little citadels by themselves. They are guarded by men with drawn pistols. Armoured cars patrol in front of their premises, ready for action day and night against would-be bomb-tossers. Inside, plain-clothes policemen watch for suspicious visitors, escort their assigned charges, and follow them wherever they go. Chinese newsmen on the blacklist, necessarily, take greater precautions than their foreign contemporaries. Literally, they lock themselves up in their offices, where they work, eat, play and sleep. Making themselves inaccessible, they live the life of interned men in a concentration camp.

Line-Up

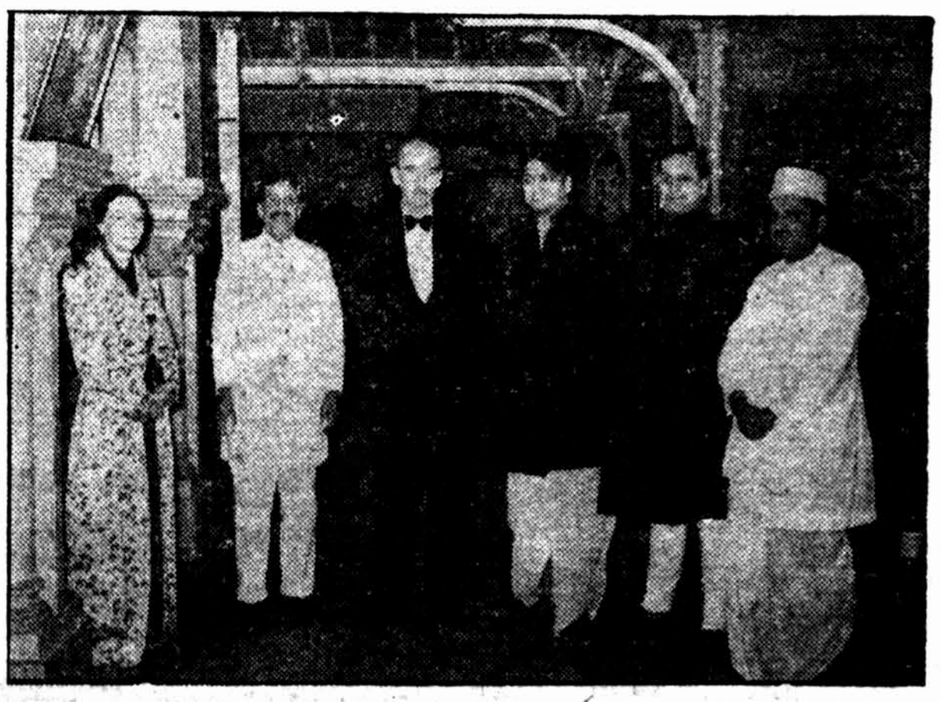
While trying on the one hand to muzzle the righteous, outspoken Democratic press, the Japanese and the puppets have on the other mobilized their own propaganda forces. As they stand to-day, the Democratic and Aggression fronts within Shanghai's Fourth Estate are:

Democratic Front: the "Shun Pao, the Sin Wan Pao," the "Chung Mei Jih Pao," the "Sheng Chow Jih Pao," the "Cheng Yen Pao," the "Ta Mei Wan Pao," the "Ta Wan Pao," the "Shanghai Evening Post" (American-owned English-language daily), the "China Press" (Sino-American English-language daily), and the "China Weekly Review" (American-owned English-language weekly).

Aggression Front: the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Japanese-run), the "Central China Daily News" (Puppet organ), the "Hsin Chung Kuo Jih Pao" (Puppet), the "Ping Pao," the "Min Chu Jih Pao", the "Shih Ta Wan Pao," the "Evening Echo," the "People's Tribune" (Puppet-run English-language monthly), the Voice of New China, the "Tairiku Shimpo" (Japanese), and the "Shanghai Mainichi" (Japanese).

English Journals

As to the other foreign-language papers, the British-owned "North China Daily News" is lukewarm, neither "impartial" nor "neutral." As an unofficial British organ, it serves the British cause, is inclined toward befriending the Japanese and condemning the Germans. The "Shanghai Times," another British-owned paper, is obviously pro-Japanese but anti-German. The French-owned "Journal de Shanghai" strives to strike a balance, but is working under handicaps. Its news and views are subject to the whims of the local French authorities who are over-anxious to avoid hurting the Japanese sensitiveness.



Maj.-Gen. R.H. Candy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay (third from left), at the Imperial Cinema, where he witnessed Circo's latest production "Deepak."

Nanking took strong exception to the "China Press" and the "Shanghai Evening Post." When a foreign correspondent visited Nanking to cover its "inauguration," he was told that the "China Press" was given two months to "reform" and the "Shanghai Evening Post" "threee months," failing which no leniency would be shown. That threat is now half a year old.

Shortly after the publication of the Nanking blacklist, the head of the French Police reportedly, paid a visit to the "Evening Post" office, gravely informing Editor Gould that "they" intended to "get" one of the three—Gould, Powell and Alcott—just to set an example to the rest of the recalcitrant international journalists who persisted in disturbing the "New Order in East Asia." The threat so far has not been carried out

The Big Seven

Following are the seven foreigners whose deportation Nanking demands:

N. F. Allman, American, Publisher of the "Shun Pao." Suave, scholarly, Allman cuts quite a figure for himself in cosmopolitan Shanghai. A thriving lawyer, S. M. C. Councillor, Allman was formerly a U. S. Consul, Mixed Court Assessor, Mexican Consul and university professor. He not only reads and understands Chinese law but has to his credit an English translation of the Chinese trade mark law. Attorney Allman is a polo player and a good golfer. When asked what he was going to do with Nanking's order, he genteelly remarked: "I do not choose to leave Shanghai."

J. B. Powell, who runs, what "Time" magazine describes as "important journal of opinion"—the "China Weekly Review"—is a stubborn fighter. Unruffled by threats and intimidations, he writes methodically and edits copy as usual. Usually congenial and obliging, he wouldn't budge an inch as far as the policy of his paper is concerned. People here call him a "man of guts." In U. S. newspaper parlance, he is a "muscle journalist." His is the only newspaper office in town which has no iron railings to keep off bomb-throwers. He "lies" once a week, the Japanese say. Nanking charges him with "disseminating falsehood and propaganda."

When a friend recently cautioned him to be a little more vigilant and venture out less, he indignantly retorted, "It is impossible to crawl in a hole when a man has work to do."

A Bold Critic

A writer who minces no words is Randall Gould, the fighting editor of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury." It never bothers him whether his editorials please or displease somebody when he is convinced that what he says is right. He is a "persona non grata" to the Japanese, the Nankingites and the Shanghai "pivot boys." His snappy and pungent editorials are eagerly devoured by "Post" readers though the Japanese say he "lies everyday." China correspondent for the "Christian Science Monitor" and "Time" magazine, Gould is undoubtedly one of the most hard-hitting U. S. newsmen in the Far East.

Positively annoyed by the repeated bombings of his offices—five times so far—Gould in simple and strong words told the bomb-throwers that he is editor and as such is solely responsible for everything printed in his paper. He said he could be found any time during office hours and whoever had any grudge against his paper, come and bomb him off, if they could. His strong talk won respect. For months now he has been left alone.

Loud-speaker Caroll Alcott "lies three times daily" according to a Japanese indictment, because he goes "on the air" morning, noon and evening, hawking Jellos, bakerite breads, Swiss Ovaltine and Maxwell coffee which "is good to the last drop including the last drop." He writes too, a columnist on the "China Press," apart from covering the courts. He is one of the busiest men in towns, seemingly ever rushing be-

(Continued On Page 36)

Why Coalition Cabinets Are Necessary

"We Must Slough Through The Quagmire Of Communalism In Politics To Reach A Hard Ground Of A Common Nationalistic Outlook"

(By Pothan Joseph)

"Free India" which has achieved its first milestone with distinction may not agree with me, but I had better tell why I hold that the experiment of Coalition Cabinets should be tried out from top to bottom even at the cost of a shock to the first principle of democracy that the majority must rule and that "'arithmetic cannot be cheated" (C.R.'s dictum given in a speech at Delhi).

Hindus outnumber the Mussalmans, and our aim should be to evolve a nationalist mentality free from the incubus of communalism, and prove that disruption will not pay. We should increase interests that lie in common. Mr. Jinnah's break is a portent that should not be allowed to become a menace.

My mental make-up is of the old Liberal school, emotionally tied to the Congress; the hope that the common nexus of political agitation must rest on the absorption of Western culture will not work against rupture between Hindutva and Pakistan.

When Dr. Moonje says that Hindustan is the land of Hindus and that Hindu ideology should prevail, I understand the alarm of the Mussalmans. The psychosis of fear is established beyond doubt. To say that Mr. Jinnah is 'importing' communalism in politics is a misrepresentation. It is already there sackful, offensive to the olfactory sense. The Azad Muslim Conference was a conspicuous failure because they reserved a right of veto by separate representation in a Constituent Assembly, without passing a resolution in favour of a free Constituent Assembly or approving of the principle of joint electorates.

Let us recognize the operative fact of communalism and mutual distrust. The sober solution, according to me, would be the introduction of the transverse system in elections; that is to say, the Hindus should on a separate franchise elect the proportionate number of Muslim legislators and the Mussalmans elect Hindu legislators. It would drive out the influence of the Swami and the Mulla, making for secular politics, the seekers of votes from each opposition-camp dispelling communal distrust. But nobody takes notice of that counsel of perfection. What remains?

Mr. Jinnah's Insult

Communal antagonism is a reality and latterly I have felt that the products of Aligarh and Osmania have imbibed separatist tendencies much to the disappointment of my theory that young Muslims would do the trick of nationalism. Mr. Jinnah, no doubt, insulted the Congress President by calling him a show-boy. The Muslims have not openly resented it at large; the Maulana is a great divine, since literacy in Arabic is scholarship in Islam. but Jinnah has the upper hand.

If Islamic tradition had permitted the course, there would have been many forms of adoration for Mr. Jinnah, including prostration, 'darshan', etc., etc. We may not like it, but his status of saviourship is assured with all its means in the psychology of his followers. The Petain Government regarded General De Gaulle with scant courtesy and Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek is contemptuous about Wang-Ching in Nanking. We should not quarrel with psychological repercussions harbouring old memories of insult. but see if this coalition proposal is not the way out for a proper struggle for freedom in India. I am a gradualist, but I claim the warrant of reason for the process I recommend as a same way out.

Pakistan is yet not a geographical proposition that can be sustained; it represents the yearning of 90 millions of people to be sure of a place vertically in the structure of Government. The mass—contact movement was a failure because Pandit Jawaharlal in his idealism had premised the existence of the "economic man" in India.

Diverse communities are in contact in working hours, but 16 hours in the day we are all separate unable to eat together, marry amongst ourselves without distinction, have emotional affiliations, and worship at a common altar. The division between Catholics and Protestants cannot work as an analogy, since the spread of differences in England does not stand in the way of society being homogeneous. We must retrieve the struggling element of patriotism from the maelstrom of dissensions.

Coalition Cabinets?

If Nawab A or Maulana B or Janab Saheb C is according to the pleasure of the Muslim League represented in the Cabinet, what would happen? Outside dictation would cease, a Coalition Cabinet would result. Numerical proportion might be strained but all would be responsible to the Legislature. It would be a 'panchayat' with great potentialities at first of quarrel inside; but India wants only to be self-governing since she has no world ambitions of conquest. We can afford to quarrel within. It would be a dull affair with no romantic schemes of reform or self-purification to canvass as so many fads. Three years ago, when Sardar Sardul Singh wrote to him about the Coalition escape, Mahatmaji replied approving but he was caught up in the controversies of the High Command system.

The Coalition experiment will reveal to communalists the limitations of domestic sharing—under subjection. Nawab A would build a palatial residence. Maulana Saheb would have seen that his son-in-law became a senior partner in a firm, the Khan Saheb would have put his second wife (now B. A.) as Cinema Censor. What I say is that without the change of the economic structure of society, the outcome of the experiment would be a growth of parasitism against which the people can be taught to revolt. Let the illusion cease. The tax-payers, Hindu and Muslim, would rub their eyes and start discussion amongst themselves. Was the fight for communal allocations worth while? They would all give the same answer with one voice fully aware that the relation of the dispossessed as against the privileged remained unaltered.

They will realize how they had been deceived over the vital problem of being above physical wants. The gapers at public meetings will go for the yappers who had promised Heaven on earth. if only separate electorates and communal cabinets had been brought into being. In the school of experience, the masses will find themselves undeceived. Communalism will stand exposed and other methods for the uplift of the people will be sought. Communal spectacles must, thus, be smashed after wearing them for a while.

Once we lead the masses to that stage, the hallucination of communalism would begin to fade. It takes time, but it is worth while wheedling into existence a temper of common welfare between the Hindu and the Muslim; I mean the slow introduction of the decommunalized mind by that method, so that in the end the people will turn on the Hindu Communalist and the Muslim Communalist and cry "A plague on both your houses!"

It means a waste-period for practical education which present reasoning cannot prevent.

In the early days of the Congress. leaders thought that if Indians were freely admitted into the civil service, India could be on the way to paradise. Dadhabhai Naoroji got a resolution passed in the House of Commons that simultaneous examinations should be held in England and India, but soon it was proved that politically there was no real advance through Indianisation. The Brown Bureaucrat took the place of the White Bureaucrat, and people were disillusioned. The way was cleared for the fight for Responsible Government. They had to

(Continued On Page 36)

Travel Schooling

The American And German Methods

By RAMNIK J. VEPERI

America seems to be a vast school-house for the education of her children. Endless lines of highway sketch across the country presenting in vivid outlines the cultural roots of the civilization that is America. American students try to collect geological and sociological information with regard to the general evolution of their country.

America has not merely opened its Book of Nature to its young men but has established for their cultural education numberless museums in every nook and corner of the country. This seems to be a lesson from the U.S.S.R. which should be rightly styled the Mother of Museums. Thus America has by the establishment of these museums found out a practical basis for a course of progressive education. The great wonders of the flora and the fauna of the land as well as the geological data make possible scientific demonstration on a large scale. Americans are men with machines and it is not infrequent that we find parties of students motoring in the vast expanse of the country.

Their Family Excursion

The student travellers are headed by the chief of their school or if it is a family excursion by the head of the family. The students wander for the whole day during the sun's journeying from sky-rim to sky-rim.

They learn the hardships and difficulties of other men's professions and try to find out a solution of their struggle for existence. They watch the cowherds and the shepherds, they enter dark coal mines and other pits, they study the life lived in a Red Indian village and mark various other features of country life that are absent in the cities. From this they make songs and stories and weave the rustic incidents into unripe folksongs. And these young Yankees probe deep into subjects which leave a historical, geological or anthropological trace.

The Government Museums

The American Government museums afford a free scope for the development of the scientific talents of its young generation. They are not show cases of labelled bottles or samples of different varieties of stones but are practical fields for carrying out research work of the most up-to-date type. In some cases the museums are veritable archaeological laboratories where the science of hewn stone find its realization in a full measure.

Wandervogel

This travel-schooling movement of America is not unlike the "wandervogel" movement of the Germans under the chieftainship of Balder von Sirach. As the name indicates the German movement is a pure and simple wandering movement. The students carry a rucksack wherein they put a book or two, a bottle of Schnepps and sometimes a mouth organ or a small musical instrument. The German State has established "Yugrid" huts at different places in the country especially in the Black Forest, which is the special hunt of young travellers.

In Russia a similar movement has taken shape and the Russian Government spends two lacs of roubles in issuing free tickets to its students. These tickets enable them to go everywhere in the country.

The Russian Movement

The Russian movement has been imitated by the Chinese, who show a very bright record of their youth movements. Behind the Russian as well as the Chinese youth movements lurks a motive—the motive of spreading literacy among the illiterates. Even after the advent of present century both these nations were considered comparatively backward nations. They had to struggle hard to reach the top. But with the aid of their youth they turned out successful. To-day both these nations are in the van of the youth movements of the world.

A New Lawrence

Peake Pasha And The Arab Legion

By VINCENT BROME

A long range objective particularly in the mind of the Axis Powers at the moment is the invaluable pipe-line running across Iraq. Their moves in Egypt and elsewhere take full account of this vital source of oil.

We are fully prepared. Apart from normal defences the Camel Corps operates widely in this district, and behind the Camel Corps stands one of the most vigorous, far-seeing Britons, Lt. Col. Frederick Gerard Peake.

In Iraq and Transjordan Lt. Col. Peake has become something of a legend. He is known as Peake Pasha and the Bedouins, Kurds, Circassians, Turks and Arabs, think of him as the second Lawrence of Arabia.

A six foot-blue-eyed Englishman who drops his final G's, Peake Pasha knows the Arab ways intimately and speaks excellent Arabic. They still tell you down at Amman, the desert capital, the remarkable story of his encounter with some Bedouin bandits. He was then Director of Public Security to the Emir Abdulla.

Bandits Nonplussed!

The bandits surrounded him some miles from Amman and demanded all his belongings. The Englishman refused. They became more threatening and jabbed a rifle at his chest. He merely laughed down at them, and fired off a few Arabic witticisms.

The flow of Arabic confused them. They went into whispered conference. At last one of them said, "You are not Peake Pasha?" Lt. Col. Peake agreed that he was. Without another word they fled incontinent into the desert.

Episodes like that have given him high place in Arab estimation. In the early days, he went amongst them unarmed, heard their grievances and did much to improve their relations with the English. He became known as the man without fear. He took danger in his stride.

To-day Peake Pasha is with them once again. To-day his Arab Legion protects the vital Iraq pipe-line. Peake Pasha founded the Legion himself. He was serving with the Egyptian Army when the last war broke out, and he joined Lawrence in the Hedjaz section of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. After the War, he formed the Arab Legion from Kurds, Circassians, Turks, Arabs and Bedouins. They brought law and order where before there were feuds and disruption. They covered no less than twenty five thousand square miles of territory, and became famous in Transjordan.

Arab Legion

To-day, the exact strength of the Arab Legion must remain secret, but it numbers over fifteen hundred men. The Legion is largely mechanised. They have an armoured car section. They also have wide experience in protecting the oil pipe-line. For years now they have frustrated the attempts of rebel tribesmen to break the pipe-line. They know the country intimately and it's no joke fighting in that country if you don't.

Peake Pasha took up flying some time ago. Once he crashed rather badly. They found he had four ribs broken. That might have discouraged most people from flying again, but Peake Pasha merely drew an original moral from the accident: If you can escape from such a crash with such minor injuries, it just shows you how safe flying has become:

He handled difficult customers with a firmly humorous hand. An assistant rang up one morning, sounding very disturbed. A Circassian without his passport had threatened to start a hunger strike if they detained him. "Him", said Peake. "Tell him we're delighted. Tell him we're very poor, and if only a few more of 'em would do it, we'd find it much easier to balance the budget!"

Thanks largely to Peake Pasha, the old barbaric ways of Amman, the desert capital, have gone. He was even able to publish his telephone number Amman 24, in reference books. Time in the Transjordan remains a little difficult. Peake preferred to set his watch by the Dutch air-liner which passed over the town once a week.

Romantic Marriage

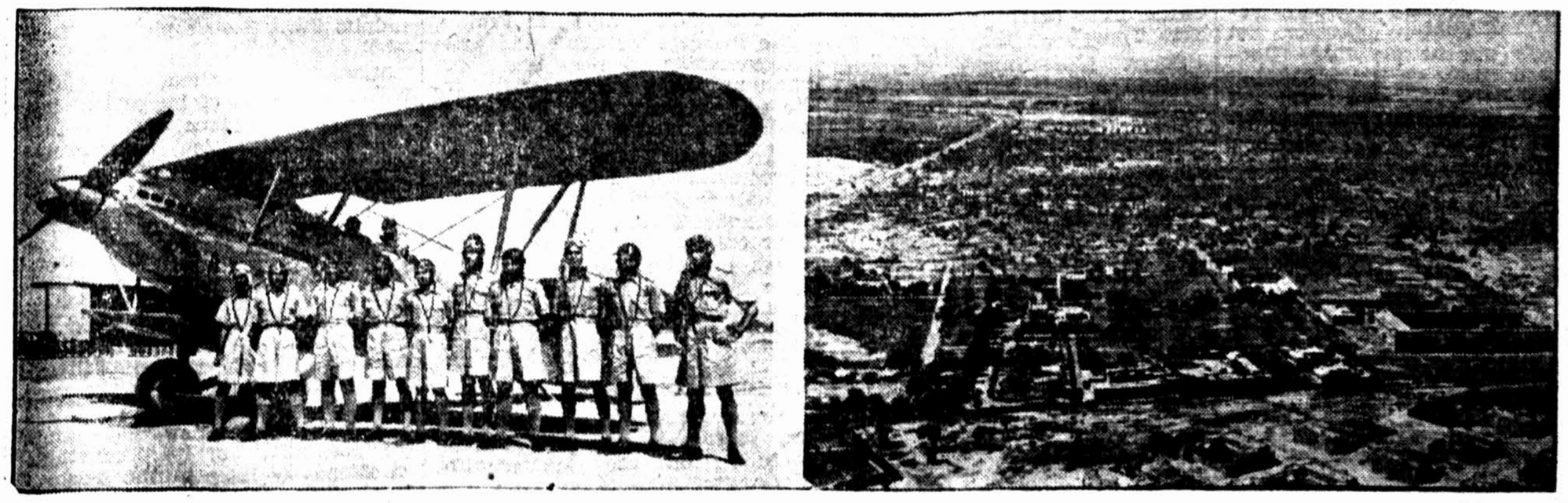
Recently Peake Pasha returned to England. I met him at Tilbury. You couldn't mistake that tall, brisk figure with the old felt hat squashed down on its head. He had with him his Scottish wife. Their meeting was highly romantic. It took place in the desert. The then Miss Maclean Ritchie had gone out to visit her sister. She came upon Peake Pasha—unexpectedly—and they were married some time later in an English church.

When he left the boat at Tilbury, a colleague asked him what

(Continued on Page 39)

AT THE INITIAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE, LAHORE

(Left) A class of I. A. F. Officers at the I. T. S., Lahore, receive instruction from a Flight Sergeant in a well lighted semi-open air class room. *(Right)* 'Safety First—Or Last'? Anyhow it is safety for the men who fly the planes, for no one in the Air Force takes the air without his Parachute, for the old Boy Scouts motto 'Be Prepared' still holds good.



(Left) A group of young officers of the I. A. F. in training grouped beside one of the aircraft which they will soon be flying. *(Right)* The No. 1: I. T. S., Lahore, from the air, showing the fine layout of the school and the ample parade grounds and playing fields. The swimming pool and gymnasium, seen in the middle of the picture, are both very popular with the young officers.

A News-Hunter's Amusing Adventures

Newspaper correspondents, American in particular, are ingenious in their efforts to be first with the news. In "Eyes West" (Peter Davies) Mr. Basil Woon tells how, after the last war, he was sent to Brest by Robert J. Prew, of the International News Service of America. His job there was to receive the news of the signing of the Versailles Treaty at the headquarters of the U.S. Army Telegraph, and have it sent off from the French cable office, writes "John O'London's Weekly".

Unfortunately, his rival. Thomas Topping of the Associated Press, reached Brest first, and hired every motor-cycle in the town. "In the emergency," says Mr. Woon.

> I organized a system of signalling with home-made flags. On the day the Treaty was to be signed, I stationed boys at every corner along the route, instructing each to wave his flag when he saw the man next to him wave his. To the last man, outside the French cable office, I gave a telegram addressed to the International News Service, New York. The cable had four words: "Germans Signed Treaty Prew."

All went well, and Mr. Woon's messenger reached the cable office a minute before his motor-cycling rival. But the trouble was that Topping had previously made friends with the chief clerk at the cable office. Every night he had "bought him drinks and let himself be beat at piquet." So his cable went off first. Luckily for Mr. Woon, however, his agency had kept open a special wire from London, and through this he was finally able to beat Topping by several minutes.

When The Editor Vanished

During his earlier and more colourful days Mr. Woon had been a hobo and tramp reporter. At one point he found himself in Key West, Florida, the southernmost town in the United States. Seeing a newspaper office, he walked in and asked its only visible occupant for a job:—

> A peculiar look, as of long-deferred hope fulfilled, came into the man's face. He glanced at his wrist-watch and nodded thoughtfully. Then he rose and picked up a panama hat.
>
> "Sit down," he invited, courteously. "You have a job."
>
> He gestured towards the chair he had vacated. He went to the door...He vanished.

This was the editor of the Key West 'Morning Journal,' and he never came back. Instead, Mr. Woon found himself editing, a paper which, he says,

> must have been unique in the history of daily journalism. Sometimes it came out in the afternoon or evening, and frequently missed days altogether. This was because of Windy Peters, the linotype operator. Not merely was he the only linotype operator on the island, but he was the only one who had ever been able to get this particular linotype, hoary with age, to work.

And Windy was liable to go off on drinking bouts—once for a week at a time. The owner of the paper could not give him the sack because it was impossible to replace him in such a remote spot.

"A Li'l Swimmin'"

Another odd member of the staff was Jonah, a young Negro who cleaned out the office. He had a habit of tidying away type into wrong boxes, and in fact "did everything wrong except swim." One day, says Mr. Woon,

> he arrived at the office very late, when I demanded to know why he said, "Boss, Ah jes' bin doin' a li'l swimmin'." I threatened to fire him, and it was only later that a grateful group of citizens came to the office to tell me that Jonah had plunged into shark water off the naval base and rescued from drowning the small daughter of a petty-officer.
>
> He was afterwards recommended for the Carnegie Medal.

When news was short in Key West Mr. Woon invented it, a practice he also indulged in when he was reporting for the "Times," Kansas City. "Every night," he says, "I would solemnly turn in half a dozen or so interviews with celebrities who, I stated, were registered at the hotels or had 'passed through' the Union Depot." Finally the city editor became suspicious:—

> "Basil," he said, "can you tell me how it is that, in the two months you've been on the staff, more Chinese potentates, English lords, and European notabilities have passed through Kansas City than in the ten years before you came?"
>
> "Why," I replied, modestly, "it must be because I'm a good reporter—I find 'em."

The editor agreed that his stories were interesting, but he added:—

> "Hereafter when you write one of these vivid and informative interviews, would you mind just putting 'Woon—Pipe-dream' at the head of your copy? It will make things so much more regular."

The "Pipe-Dreams" continued to appear frequently as front-page news, and were even quoted by news agencies. "No doubt, says Mr. Woon, "I added to the gaiety of the nation."

The First Night Flight

It was when he was working as a police reporter on the Los Angeles 'Tribune' that Mr. Woon had a real pipe-dream. One evening, for a bet, he smoked a mixture of yen-shi (the principal ingredient of opium) and marijuana, a species of Indian hemp. He walked out and about and felt that the stuff had had no effect on him at all. When he came to the police headquarters he saw a group of reporters pointing up in the air and gesticulating.

> "What's the matter—what's happening?" I asked.
>
> "Why," said the 'Examiner' man excitedly, "can't you hear him? There he goes! Glenn Martin's flying over the city in an aeroplane!"
>
> I listened—and I 'heard' that aeroplane. . . . .
>
> No flight at that time had ever been made at night. It was a tremendous story.

Mr. Woon rushed to telephone the news to his editor—who merely told him that he must be drunk. He then went to a nearby restaurant, but before he had begun his meal he was called to the telephone. It was his editor, telling him that Martin had crashed in Pasadena Park, and that he was to go out there immediately:—

> I rushed out and hailed a taxi. Pasadena Park was twelve miles away. But long before we reached it, the cool night air had washed the fumes from my brain. I turned the taxi and went back to police headquarters. It had come to me that the voice on the telephone had not been the voice of the city editor . . . I had fallen for a real "Woon pipe-dream."

But at least he had won his bet.

The First Passenger Flight

While he was in Kansas City, in 1911, he was sent to interview a man named Ingersoll, who was building an aeroplane. It appeared to be a flimsy contraption of bamboo and doped silk, with two poles sticking out in front on which strips of canvas were nailed." Behind, there was a small engine. Ingersoll invited Mr. Woon to join him on a flight. They seated themselves on the canvas strips, then:—

> Ingersoll jerked back on the wheel he held ahead of him; we slid off the end of the field, sloped upwards, crossed a ditch and a row of trees, and landed two hundred yards farther on in a potato field.
>
> Ingersoll jumped out, and leaped about exultantly. "Boy, she works! She flies!"

The machine had never been off the ground before, and this was, says Mr. Woon, "what I believe to be the first passenger aeroplane flight in history."

They Both Escaped

But Mr. Woon did more spectacular flying during the last war, when he joined the American Air Service as an observer and had some remarkable escapes from death in the air. Once during a

(Continued On Page 39)

"France Is Not Dead"

It Cannot And Will Not Be The Destiny Of Human Race That Evil Will Conquer And All That Is Human In Man Will Be Destroyed, Says Maurice Maeterlinck

"France is not dead," Maurice Maeterlinck was saying the other day in an interview at the Esplanade Hotel. "She is crushed, but her people are patient. The struggle is not between nations but between the powers of good and evil. It can not and will not be the destiny of the human race that evil will conquer and that all that is human in man will be destroyed." This is the philosophy of the 78-year-old Belgian author, who is now a refugee in the United States, writes Mr. Clarke Tree Major in "The New York Times".

Count Maeterlinck's beautiful chateau outside Paris is in the hands of the Germans. His extensive library, his valuable first editions, even his own manuscripts have been taken. In New York he has found only six of his books in the original French. If he wishes to consult others he must read English translations.

His castle in Nice, with its lovely gardens, is closed. Although it has not been occupied yet, a recent letter tells him that it has been looted. But Maeterlinck takes it philosophically: "How can I be sad for myself?" he says. "I am alive. I have my health. I can work and continue my career. It is for the others only that I am sad—all those others who must bow their heads in submission to the conqueror, and in despair over their own helplessness."

Maeterlinck's vivacious young actress wife agrees with her husband. "I am so thankful we are here, safe," she said in her careful English. "My husband will write and I shall act, and we will not think of what we have lost. only be glad for what we have. Only when I go into the country, and see the green lawns and the trees and flowers, then inside I cry a little bit for my beautiful gardens that will all be ruined".

The Countess played only in her husband's plays in France. "The Princess Isabella" was written especially for her. She hopes she may play it here. Her favourite part is Melisande in "Pelleas and Melisande."

"I was asked once by a newspaper man how I make Melisande", she said. "But I do not make Melisande; I am Melisande." The Countess has known her illustrious husband since she was a little child, and has always adored him. She was Melisande before she played it. It is part of her.

Flight From France

The negotiations for passports and passage to America took two months for the Maeterlincks. Hour after hour they would turn on the radio, hoping that some authentic news of what was happening in France would come through. But only German communiques were given and the Maeterlincks came to America ignorant of much that had been known here for weeks.

Their eventual departure is a story in itself. The Countess was giving orders to her cook for luncheon. It was a quarter to twelve. A friend rushed in to say that notice had been given out that the border into Portugal would be closed at twelve o'clock. Lunch was abandoned. Every one rushed to pack as much as could be carried in two cars, and with the chauffeur driving the large car in which her mother and father rode, and the Countess herself driving her husband in her own little cream and red roadster, they dashed to the border, crossing it just on the stroke of noon.

At the ship the big car was sent back, but the little cream car crossed with its owner and is now a familiar sight in New York, with its large brass F on one side and its Paris license plate on the other.

Maeterlinck is already at work. Within five days of his arrival he was discussing plans with me for a play to be written immediately for presentation by one of my children's theatre of New York companies during the coming season.

The one thing of which one may not talk to Maeterlinck is the motion picture of "The Blue Bird," and what Hollywood did to his beautiful fantasy. "There is nothing left but the title—there is no Maeterlinck in it," is the opinion of the Countess.

Apart from the new play and the possibility of its production on Broadway later in the season, Maeterlinck now has no specific plans. But the United States will not let so distinguished a man of letters be idle, whether he wishes it or not.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIA DOWN TO A. D. 1200

New Approach To Treatment Of History

A COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK OF INDIAN HISTORY (Volume I—India down to 1200 A.D.) by Sathianathaier, M.A.L.T., Lecturer, Annamalai University published by Rochouse and Sons Ltd., Madras.

This text book on Indian history is a refreshing contrast to many other works in the field. The author who is research scholar has collated a lot of historical materials and has synchronised the same with a critical eye. The noteworthy feature is that the author deals with and presents the history of India as a whole and not in fragments or academic 'Pakistans' beloved of Anglo-Indian historians. Thus when you finish the Mauryan period, you are given a back-ground knowledge of South India of those days; about which there are topical references in Arthasastra and in the works of Megasthenes. Moreover a new cultural, sociological and ideological approach is evident in the treatment of the problems which brings into the fore the innate and fundamental unity of India, despite diversities. The opening chapter "Geography, a partial explanation of History" and the closing chapter "Indian Enterprise Abroad" are worth studying even by the inquiring layman. 'Greater India' was a commonwealth of art and culture and is even to-day enduring in its influence, because it was not built on 'real politik' like 'lebensraum' or on the 'Great Asiatic living space'. This book is bound to catch the eye of university authorities and students.

K. A. C.

A RELIGIOUS DRAMA

AT THE TOUCH OF THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE: A Drama in Five Acts. adapted from "Rupa-Sanatana", a Bengali drama by Girishchandra Ghosh, by a Devotee. Published by the Gita Press, Gorakhpur, U.P. Pages 128. Price Ans. 9.

This is a free English translation of the Bengali religious drama, entitled "Rupa-Sanatana," written by the late Babu Girishchandra Ghosh, who has been deservedly called the Shakespeare of the Bengali stage. The drama describes the spiritual transformation brought about in the lives of the brothers Rupa and Sanatan, two ministers of State under the then Muslim King of Bengal, Sultan Hossain Shah, by their coming in contact with Sri Krishna Chaitanya, the celebrated Vaishnav Saint of Bengal, who lived in the 15th century A.D. The author of the drama was a consummate actor himself and his own life had undergone a radical transformation by coming in contact with Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, the Saint of Dakshineshwar. It is no wonder that in such circumstances the drama should bear the impress of the author's own unique personality in a double measure. The literary genius of the great playwright is fully revealed even in this little play The work is illustrated with a number of coloured and other pictures.

In Defence Of Nationalism

THOUGHT-PROVOKING ESSAY BY YEATS

Reviewing in "The Irish Press" of Dublin, "IF I WERE FOUR-AND TWENTY". By William Butler Yeats (Dublin: The Cuala Press. Edition limited to 450 copies. 16/-). Mr. M. J. MacM writes as follows:—

Here are too long essays—presumably hitherto unpublished—by W. B. Yeats. The first one, "If I Were Four-and-Twenty", gives its title to the volume; the second is called "Swendenborg, Mediums and the Desolate Places."

The first—with which alone I have space to deal—was written in 1919 when the poet was fifty-four, and shaped itself in his mind as a result of his recalling a thought that came to him when he was a young man, saying: "Hammer" your thoughts into unity." At that time he had, he declared, three absorbing interests in life—"interest in a form of literature, in a form of philosophy, and a belief in nationality." As time went on he grew to believe that there was no conflict or opposition between the three; that they all, in fact, sprang out of a single conviction. As a result of that conviction, and of the three-fold influence that came from it, he became, he says, a "cultivated man."

> "A cultivated man is not a man who can read difficult books or pass well at the Intermediate, but a man who brings to general converse, and business, character that forms varied intellect."

* * * *

Taking that indisputable truth as his starting point, he goes on to apply it to the doctrine of nationality. Like the individual, the nation must relate its main interests to one another, and thus achieve that unity which is the basis of culture. We are a religious nation, he affirms, but the faith that we have is kept too often in a watertight compartment and not permitted to soften our asperities or to banish our mutual distrust. "Is there," he asks, having emphasised the essentially religious basis of our national life, "any nation that has a more irreligious intellect, or that keeps its political thought so distinct from its religious thought?" Those questions were asked in that year of national stress and striving, 1919. They might have been asked again at any time during the twenty years that followed, and he would be a courageous man who would have dismissed them as unnecessary or irrelevant.

* * * *

Writing as a good European, Yeats proceeds, in his discursive, allusive way, to develop his argument. In France, men like Claudel and Palzac gave their countrymen an interpretation of historic Christianity which had more to do with the thirteenth than the nineteenth century. It was an interpretation informed more by the idea of the family than by the latter creed of individualism. Balzac, for instance, could not treat of such a highly individual character as that of Napoleon "apart from his Corsican stock", and from roots that stretched back over centuries. Balzac's solution of the social problem was "personal charity, the village providence", but Yeats also quotes Soloviev, the Russian, who said that "every industrious man has the right to certain necessities and decencies of life." To Yeats, then, the salvation of a nation, and one of the means by which it could become "cultivated", lay in a broader distribution of property and a more intense spirit of co-operation.

* * * *

Harking back to the question of religion—the pivot of everything—he recalls how Bernard Shaw once explained "the vulgarity and savagery" of his writings by saying "that he had sat once upon a time every Sunday morning in an Irish Protestant Church", and has this remarkable passage:

> "If I were four-and-twenty, and without rheumatism....I think I would go—although I am no Catholic and shall never be one—upon both of our great pilgrimages, to Croagh Patrick and Lough Derg. Our churches have been unroofed or stripped; the stained glass of St. Canice, once famous throughout Europe, was destroyed three centuries ago, and Christ Church looks as clear an unhistorical as a Methodist chapel, its sculptured tombs and tablets broken up or heaped one on t'other in the crypt; no congregation has climbed the rock of Cashel since the stout. Church of Ireland bishop took the lead roof from the Gothic church to save his legs; but Europe has nothing older than our pilgrimages. In many little lyrics I would claim that stony mountain for all Christian and pagan faith in Ireland, believing, in the exultation of my youth, that in three generations I should have made it as vivid in the memory of all imaginative men as the sacred mountain of Japan is in that of the collectors of prints."

* * * *

This though-provoking essay, for all that it is in places obscure and in others not a little perverse, was well worth resurrecting. Written at the height of Yeats's intellectual vigour, it not only helps us to interpret the personality and the creed of the poet himself, but it propounds a doctrine of the "national unity of being" which can never be regarded as out-of-date or limited in its application.

"BUDDHA PRABHA"

In the July-October (1940) issue of this journal of the Buddha Society of Bombay, Mr. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., tries to prove, in the course of a learned article that the Bhagawad-Geeta is a compromise between Buddhism and Vedic religion, as shown by the close resemblance between the teachings of the latter and those of Buddha. The cardinal Buddhist doctrine that man is his own saviour is emphasized by Mr. A B. A. Mediwake in another article, while Mr. P. C. Diwanji, M.A., LL. M., deals with the "Lankavatarasutra" on non-vegetarian diet. This sutra, which is an authoritative scriptural work of the Mahayana school composed in the 5th century A. D., leaves little doubt, says Mr. Divanji, that in the view of the author of the work, flesh-eating was discountenanced by Bhagwan Buddha and that he himself was a vegetarian. Sufism or the "Religion of Love", is the subject of another article by Mr. K. H E Tarapor, Bar-at-Law. Further parallels between Buddhism and Christianity are given in this issue. Students of Buddhism will find the journal replete with interesting and thought-provoking contributions The annual subscription is Rs. 2 only.

"HUMATA"

The latest (December) issue of this well-edited quarterly journal of Zoroastrial thought and culture, published by the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies (24-26 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay) opens with a review of the report of the Parsi Charity Organisation Society of Bombay dealing with the growing indigence in the Parsi community. The journal agrees with the writers of the report that the existence of a large number of indiscriminately administered "charity relief" funds has had a debasing effect on the community, bolstering up a false standard of living. "The remedy," opines the journal, "lies in working in the reverse order and gradually reducing help wherever that can be done without plunging the recipient into a definite calamity. Frugal ways, simple living, self-denial are all desirable habits in poor people, and should be fostered by all possible means."

Among the principal articles of interest in the journal are those by Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga on "Gaya-Maretan" or "Gayomard" —the writer seeking to establish that it represents the races that existed on this earth before the advent of the present human race; by Mr. Nanabhoy F. Mama on "The Road To Reform"; by Mr. Nowroz C. Mehta on "Kiss Its Social and Religious Uses": by Mr. J. E. Saklatwala on "Fitzerald's 'Omar'"; by Mr. Framroz Rustomji on "A Glimpse into the Life of Holy Zarathustra"; by Mr. S. H. Batlivala on "Some Famous Zoroastrian Converts"; by Mr. P. P. Saradhi on "Hungary and Her Contact with Zoroastrian and Indian Civilizations."

The annual subscription of this journal is kept down at a rupee and a half only though the actual cost of printing comes to double that amount, with a view to place it within the reach of even poorer readers. The journal deserves to be in the hands of every Zoroastrian youth.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received the following among other works of Mr. Hanumanprasad Poddar, published by the Gita Press, Gorakhpur, U. P.:—

THE DIVINE MESSAGE. Pages 17. Price 9 pies. This is an exposition on seven easy rules "which constitute a complete course of spiritual discipline spited to the present age which may be adopted by spiritual aspirants irrespective of differences of race, religion or nationality."

WAVELETS OF BLISS. Pages 44. Price, Ans. 2. This is a brief discourse on the right path to happiness in life.

THE DIVINE NAME AND ITS PRACTICE. Pages 96. Price. Ans. 3. The spiritual efficacy of the chanting of the names of the Godhead and contemplation of the glory of the latter is emphasized in this brochure.

WAY TO GOD-REALIZATION. Pages 127. Price, Ans. 4. A handbook containing practical hints for regulation of spiritual life based on experiences of saints and the teachings of sacred scriptures.

THE IMMANENCE OF GOD, by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Pages 41. Price, Ans. 2. A spirit of utmost tolerance and broad-mindedness breathes through this eloquent exposition of the Hindu conception of the Godhead by one who is one of the greatest living Hindus.

OUR SHORT STORY

Circumstantial Evidence

By JAMES FREEMAN

"Did you know Basil Philbrick?" Captain Mason said to her abruptly.

My advice, sir," said Howard Sherman, first mate of the cruise ship S.S. "Navajo" "is to let well enough alone. Doctor Stanley has assured us that Philbrick took his own life by standing in front of the mirror in his stateroom and blowing his brains out. No sense in giving the ship and its owners a bad name by raising a huge and cry in trying to turn a suicide into a murder."

Captain Mason drummed on his desk with his finger-tips. "Mister" he said, "what did you find out about this Basil Philbrick when you wirelessed Boston?"

First Mate Sherman gestured deprecatingly. "That's just the point. He's a nobody. A bank clerk on vacation. If we let the thing die a natural death there'll be practically no publicity."

"Mister, I hate to think of the publicity there'll be if this turns into a murder and it is revealed that we made no attempt to anticipate the criminal. No, if we have a murderer aboard and let him disembark in Miami we'll both get our papers." Captain Mason bit off the end of a cigar with an impatient gesture. "How many passengers have we aboard, Mister?"

"Two hundred and ten."

"And how many came aboard in Boston?"

"Eighty-one. The rest we picked up in New York. Philbrick got on at Boston."

Captain Mason, sighed. "It looks like a long job, but nobody's going to say I didn't try. Bank clerks on vacation don't commit suicide as a rule. Round up the Boston passengers, Mister, with as little fuss as possible and let them look at the body. I want the names, if any, of those who recognize it."

Five hours later Mate Sherman entered the captain's cabin. "That little deal netted us nothing," he said, slumping wearily into a chair. "Nobody had seen this Philbrick before, or at least, if they had wouldn't admit it."

Captain Mason rubbed his chin. "Have you had Edward Lambert watched as I directed? He was the man who heard the shot and discovered the body, wasn't he?"

"Yes. He's been doing nothing more suspicious than making love to a girl on the after deck."

"Who is she?"

"Name of Sally Wheelock. She got aboard in New York. So did Lambert."

"Does she appear to dislike Lambert?"

"I can answer that only by saying she didn't walk away when he approached her."

"Send her in to me."

"Now look here, Captain, that girl's the daughter of a pretty important man. Just because she's seen talking with the man who——"

"Mister, you do as I say and don't argue."

The girl was blue eyed and blonde. Captain Mason got the impression as she entered that her poise and assurance were a trifle forced. This, he decided, could be the result of his own suspicions.

"Did you know Basil Philbrick" he shot at her abruptly.

She gave a little gasp. "Yes. That is—yes, I do know him."

"Did you know he was dead?"

"Dead?" The girl's body stiffened. For a full minute she stared at the captain. Then her eyes dropped. "Yes, I did know. Everybody knows it. There's no use pretending." She looked up at him again, and there were tears and bitter hopelessness in her eyes. "We were to be married—against my father's wishes. Phil got on the boat at Boston. I came to New York and boarded it there, so as not to attract attention. Then I saw Ed Lambert——"

"What's Lambert to you?"

"Nothing. I mean, only a friend. Neither Phil nor I knew he was sailing. Phil decided to keep out of sight till we reached Miami so he couldn't wire dad."

"I see. Thank you, Miss Wheelock. I'm sorry this has happened. That will be all for now."

Ten minutes later Edward Lambert, a tall, handsome, confident youth, expensively dressed, faced Captain Mason across the desk.

"Naturally I knew of Philbrick's suicide," he said in reply to the officer's question. "Everyone knows about it. I've done what I could to comfort Miss Wheelock. Apparently I am the only one on board who knows her."

"Then you know why she is aboard?"

"Eloping with Philbrick? Yes, she told me an hour ago. She had to talk to someone."

"You didn't know before that then? You didn't even know that Philbrick was aboard."

"That's right."

Captain Mason sat back. "Tell me once more how you discovered Philbrick's body."

Lambert gestured with impatience. "I stepped into the hall from my own cabin and heard a shot. I wasn't quite sure from which direction it came, but I went directly to Philbrick's cabin. The door was open and there he was on the floor in front of the mirror."

Captain Mason pushed a button on his desk. First Mate Sherman stepped inside.

"Mister," said the captain, "arrest this man on suspicion of murder." He waved a hand when Lambert leaped out of his seat. "You'll have a chance to prove your innocence, friend, if you can. But I think you'll have quite a job explaining how you could go directly to Philbrick's cabin, after hearing the shot, when you didn't even know he was on board."

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Touch Of "Madness" In Geniuses?

Strange Idiosyncracies Of World's Celebrities

Not every famous man is acclaimed as a genius, but many figures of world-wide acclaim, some of them geniuses, have led puzzling, two-sided lives, writes Mr. Stewart Robertson in "The Family Circle Magazine", New York.

The looniest slice of life seems to be that occupied by writers. Francis Bacon helped get his reputation as Shakespeare's literary ghost by driving in an open carriage through every spring rain in order, he said, "to receive the benefits of irrigation which is most wholesome because of the nitre in the air."

When the famous German poet Friedrich von Schiller felt like having a tete-a-tete with Calliope the Muse, he approached the meeting with typical artistic shilly-shallying. First a cake of ice had to be placed in a bucket so that the master's feet could rest upon it, and then, as beautiful lyrics floated lazily to mind, Schiller would open his desk drawer and inhale inspiration from an aroma of rotten apples!

Honore de Balzac did his work in obscure garrets, and while he wrote he wore the white robe of a Dominican monk, a black skullcap, and toiled at night, inspired by pots of coffee and a dozen candles. When at home he liked to receive mail under the name of Widow Durand, the name of one of his characters. And when he had treated himself to a new and gaudy dressing-gown, he wore it for a stroll down the boulevards so that everyone else could enjoy it.

Zola Counted Gas Jets

Speaking of walking, Emile Zola used to count the gas jets along every Paris street he traversed, because numbers enthralled him. Over in England Dr. Samuel Johnson, a writer of considerable discernment, used to touch every post in the street as he passed, and if he chanced to miss one he would go back to the corner and start over. The portly Doctor believed that this precaution kept him well. But he was an ailing man for most of his life, and at length he developed a dread of passing a certain alley in Leicester Square, being firmly convinced that he would die if he did so.

You may have attended a concert by Ignace Paderewski; the Polish pianist has been known to take five minutes to place the stool exactly to his liking—and then draw the piano towards him, instead of the stool towards the piano. Equally fussy was the first Alexandre Dumas, who claimed that he could write novels only on blue paper, poetry on yellow, and articles on rose-coloured pages. Under no circumstances would he use blue ink.

When Percy Bysshe Shelley went on his honeymoon he took his pal Thomas Jefferson Hogg along as supercargo. They had been booted out of Oxford University together.

Shelley's Whims

Shelley had many a whim. He would write pamphlets advising reform in certain nations, put them into bottles; these he would cast into the sea, hoping they would somehow reach the benighted countries to which they were addressed. He also spent hours sailing paper boats. To make them, he would use up all the scraps in his pockets, and he once used a ten-pound note. This capricious genius believed in the doctrine of pre-existence, and on one occasion he grabbed a baby from its mother's arms and proceeded to question it about the world from which it had come. The baby squalled, the indignant mother retrieved it, and Shelley flitted on, grumbling. "How strange it is that these little creatures should be so provokingly reticent!"

Guy de Maupassant often thought he was himself on the other side of the room, and he invariably had a fit at every occurrence of this hallucination. De Maupassant's ideal was novelist Gustave Flaubert, who believed that he had a flame in each eye, which he called his golden light. Flaubert was a great hand at working himself into the moods of his plot, and when he took his quill in hand to create the poisoning of Madame Bovary in the novel of that name he swore that he felt the taste of arsenic in his mouth.

Queer fish, those scribblers. Charles Baudelaire, author of the creepy "Flower of Evil", dyed his hair green to attract attention, and he would begin loud conversations in cafe with "The night I killed my father—" or 'Have you ever eaten a baby? I find them most palatable!" When everyone stared at such exhibitionism, Charles blossomed out like the rose—and probably smelled like one at times, as he used to drench himself with perfumes.

Jonathan Swift, the great satirist, went for a year without talking, reading, or recognizing his friends. Sir Walter Scott had a bad memory and once gave a poem high praise, thinking Lord Byron had written it. However, it turned out to be one of Scott's own.

Cold Water Addict

Frederick the Great was a cold-water addict. He believed in the Spartan life, and when he awoke at night feeling warm and comfortable, he immediately sprang up, had a handyman dash cold water over him, and then he would finish his shut-eye on the floor.

Royalty was no freer from idiosyncrasies than anyone else, it seems. Henry II of England, for example, used to faint at the sight of a cat, and Catherine II of Russia once imprisoned her hair-

(Continued On Page 38)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART REFLECTS LIFE

TRIBUTE TO THE ART SCHOOL — COMMERCIAL ART — A WELCOME INNOVATION — NOTE OF CAUTION TO ART-STUDENTS — COLLEGE INDUSTRIES MUSEUM AT DELHI — ECLECTIC SCHOOL OF CRITICISM — OPEN AIR THEATRE AT LAHORE — MUSEUM COURSE IN ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY — PROGRESSIVE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

"The primary motive of art is not utility but beauty" and "art is the reflection of our ideas, traditions and culture"—in these words Mr. J. A. Madan, the Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, referred to the object and utility of art while declaring open the exhibition of the students' works at the Sir J. J. School of Art on December 18. He paid a tribute to the School for its broad and efficient educational system which is the source of art—the true reflection of life.

Latest Innovation

The progressive tendencies of the School are clearly manifest in its alertness to adjust its curriculum, from time to time, to the ever-changing social conditions. The introduction of commercial art, which is the latest innovation, did not demand any sacrifice from the curriculum. In other words, it did not substitute or supercede any subject, but on the contrary it has expanded the scope of art-education in Bombay. The criterion of the growth of an art-school is the resourcefulness of its curriculum.

Commercial Art, which has been the target of some critics whose conception of art is confined to painting and sculpture in the orthodox style, is a branch of art whose economic implications India has, hitherto, failed to realise. It enters the portals of the school at a moment when the commercial and industrial movement is in full swing. "Art in every aspect of life, including commerce and industry", is the slogan of the art-conscious world. India, in view of her aspirations and ambitions, out to install commercial art in its legitimate place in her national life.

The impetus, that it gave to the literacy and prohibition movements, has amply justified its incorporation in the system of art-education. It offers inducement, to join the school, to those who have an aptitude for it, and, in view of the definite vocational outlet that it entails, it opens a new avenue for employment to artists. Commercial art invites the attention of the commercial and industrial world to organise itself on a modern artistic basis.

Just Appreciation

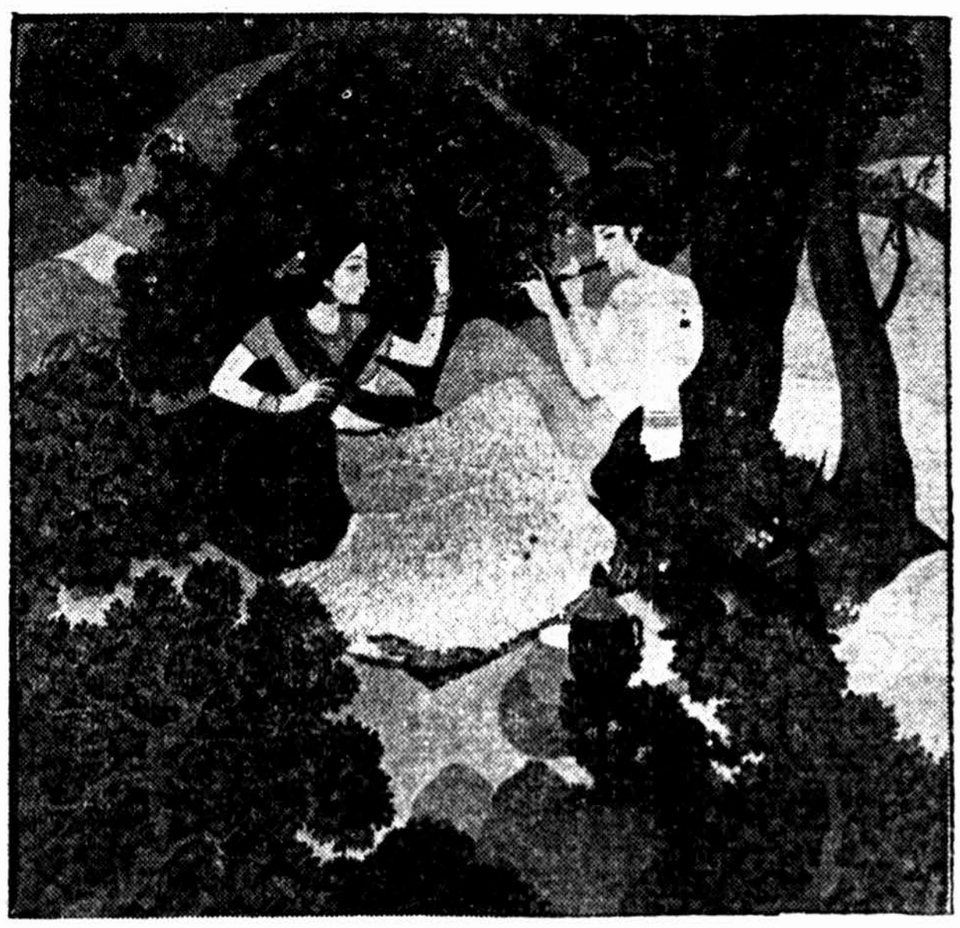
Freedom of expression, enjoyed by the students of the school, was also fully appreciated by Mr. Madan. An art school, which claims itself to be progressive, is not expected to be austere or orthodox in its outlook. The School of Art has accepted freedom of expression as one of the essentials of art-education. It has retained every style, which it has introduced in face of the censorship of some of its unappeasable critics, and has sufficiently widened its scope of option to its students to select branches and styles of art for which they happen to be gifted.

When he said, "be it Eastern or Western, old or new, conventional or revolutionary," Mr. Madan presented a remarkably broad view of artistic expression, but with "provided that it is sincere" he struck a note of caution, which ought to appeal to the budding artists who are apt to exploit freedom injudiciously. A work of art, which is genuine, may not be superb, but it ought to reflect spontaneity, sincerity and sanity. "Freedom of expression" should not degenerate into "Fetters of imitation."

Painting Only

Mr. Madan's concern for Indian art was quite obvious in his speech. It is a matter of delight that the School of Art has given a much longer lease of life to the indigenous style of painting, and has built its own traditions. The Indian section of the exhibition gave a refreshing impression that the students approach the imaginative as well as realistic subjects with equal alacrity, and have outgrown the servile tendencies of imitating the anatomical abnormalities and aberrations—pictorial acrobatics—indulged in by some artists of other provinces. They are depicting the world as they see and not as the one which others with prophetic vision imagine to be.

The Indian style of painting has taken a deep root in its native soil which, in the spheres of other arts, has been distracted from its traditional path by the will-o-the-wisp of the modernistic fashions of art. It has survived the intrusion of the western traditions and is sure to survive their modern editions. The revival of painting, however, does not connote the revival of Indian art in its comprehensive sense.



A Mural Panel, by the Bendre Studio, Dadar.

Utility, Not Beauty

The catacylsmic influx of the current trends of architecture has very nearly swept away the indigenous traditions. Even though the utilitarian view of art is repugnant to her artistic traditions India, with the acceptance of modern architecture, has affirmed her faith in utility, but not beauty as the motive of art. Modern architecture has, no doubt, its own aesthetic standards, but it is not based on the Indian conception of beauty.

Sculptural art, as practised at present, is neither an evolutionary process not an offshoot of the Indian traditions. It is an alien which has found a domicile in India. The traditional styles, which are cherished as an artistic heritage by untrained sculptors scattered in the different provinces, have, so far, not been reclaimed either by the Government or the high-priests of revivalism. They will die, unnoticed and unlamented, if they are not rescued in time. Museums will preserve their skeltons, but will not breathe life into them.

Modern architecture has rung the death-knell of sculpture—irrespective of its style, by discarding it as a superfluity. It has succeeded in accomplishing the dissolution, from each other, of architecture, sculpture and painting—the art-triumvirate which used to consecrate the temple, the court and the home in India. The revival of Indian art will, therefore, be a distinct misnomer if it does not comprise, within its purview, the traditional architecture and sculpture.

Museum At Delhi

Though the Industries Conference, which met at Lucknow last month, did not adopt the non-official resolution for the establishment of a museum of cottage and small industries at Delhi, it is understood that the Industries Department of the Government of India will ascertain, from the provincial governments and Indian states, the extent to which they can participate in the scheme. States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir and Baroda are said to have favoured the move.

Establishment of such a museum, which is long overdue, will be a welcome step towards the reorganisation of the existing Indian arts and crafts. It should not be a measure of emergency, but should reflect the sincerity of purpose on the part of its organisers to develop the local artistic and non-artistic cottage industries. The movement should extend to other towns besides Delhi, and should embrace traditional architecture, sculpture and painting, which are also cottage-arts.

Gloomy Future

In his presidential address at the first English Conference at Allahabad Professor Amarnath Jha referred to the debt that some of the well-known literary scholars of India owe to the English language and literature. The reference was a tribute to the English education but not to the Indian literary world. Professor Jha strongly urged the establishment of the Indian school of criticism—which should assimilate the best from the West and should also draw inspiration from the Sanskrit classicists.

Since the literary tendencies discarded the Indian classics as effete, the arts like poetry, drama and dance especially have repudiated the fundamental traditions based on the classical works, but, in spite of it, have retained the label of "Indian art." Will the new eclectic school of criticism advocated by Professor Jha radically change the outlook of the literary and art-world? The future appears to be gloomy, so long as the Indian classics—irrespective of the linguistic medium of their interpretation—are not recognised as authentic.

Well Done, Punjab

The Foundation-stone of the first open air theatre in India, to be erected at Lahore by the Punjab Drama League, was laid by His Excellency the Governor on December 20. The Government of the Punjab have leased its site to the League on a nominal annual rent of rupee one and will also give, subject to the sanction from the Assembly, a grant of Rs. 2,500/- towards the building fund. Theatrical art in India needs much more encouragement from the Government. Will the Government of Bombay emulate Punjab in contributing their mite to the revival of the art, of which Western India was the stronghold?

Museum Course

Of the modern trends of art-education in America, the introduction of a course in museology by the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Richester is the latest. The course will include the theoretical and practical knowledge of the various technical details of the organisation and administration of the museum. In spite of the immense artistic wealth and the ample scope for the study of museum-methods, the Indian Universities are inexcusably indifferent to the problem of introducing archaeology and museum-methods within their folds. Probably cultural and artistic subjects are likely to desecrate the sanctity of the academic atmosphere.

Children's Art

The annual function of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Girls' High School included an interesting programme of variety entertainment and an art-exhibition. Paintings, sketches, grain-designs and designs of pottery, which were executed by the students under the guidance of their art-teacher—Mrs. Nirmala Desai—one of the eminent artists of Bombay, were genuine specimens of children's art. The trustees and authorities of the school, which has made a noteworthy progress within a short period, deserve to be congratulated on their keen interest in the development of the artistic sense of the girl-students.

A WEEK OF WAR

Offensive—Or Occupation?

By

N. G. Jog

JANUARY, 3.

The New Year Week has been marked by two major events both of which will leave their mark on the development of hostilities in 1941.

The first was the Great Blaze of London on Sunday night which promises to become as historic as the Great Fire of London. Foiled for the last six months in its repeated attempts to destroy the metropolis of the British Empire, the Luftwaffe made a fiendish and deliberate attack to set the heart of the City of London ablaze. An enormous number of incendiary bombs were showered wantonly and indiscriminately for more than two hours on Sunday night and the Nazis have the ghoulish satisfaction of having gained their objective in a considerable measure.

"A picture of macabre splendour", "the greatest fire-raising attempt", "ghastly scene of devastation", "ring of fire all round" are some of the descriptions of the Great Blaze. Another correspondent writes:—"Over the great city, there gradually rose up the red glow of fire, so vivid, so widespread, that it resembled a glowing sunset. Onlookers knew that a fearful tempest of fire must be raging".

This is enougn to show the sheer barbarity of it all. Londoners surely have received a severe knock and suffered material damage the extent of which cannot be easily assessed. But even if the noble edifices of the City of London are razed to the ground and all their contents are burnt or gutted, the heart of London throbs still—throbs with a new urge for revenge, to pay Hitler back in the same coin.

Hell Let Loose

That is why I observed at the outset that the Blaze of London will leave its mark on the future course of events. It opens a new phase in the present totalitarian war the end of which one cannot easily foretell. The Nazis have always revelled in sheer terrorisation, not merely as a tactics in their Blitzkrieg but for the love of it. Those who have read about the wanton machine-gunning of helpless refugees in Poland, Belgium and France by Goering's boys will not be particularly astonished by the latest burst of German savagery. For the latter the distriction is one of degree and not kind. But—and it is a big but—what Hitler and Goering do not seem to have bargained for is that unlike the Poles and Belgians and Frenchmen the Britishers are in a position to drop bomb for bomb—plus a substantial interest.

Already the cry has gone forth for prompt and effective reprisals over Germany and though as a matter of policy the British Cabinet is not likely to declare that their motto henceforth will be "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth", they are but human not to share their people's feelings. Already it is reported that Bremen has received a taste of the Nazi medicine and that it is a raging furnace after the visit by the R. A. F. on Wednesday night.

Where is it all going to end into?—one asks with horror. From the static phase of 1939 the war moved into active one in 1940. Is 1941 going to usher an incendiary era followed by smoke and poison gas involving the murder and mutilation of millions of innocent men, women and children?

This prospect of hell let loose is indeed too terrible to contemplate. But if there is some consolation to be drawn, it lies in this: that every further phase of the Blitzkrieg, every extension of Nazi heinousness indirectly provides a new proof that Hitler is reaching the end of his resources and that, to that extent, the end of the war is nearer. It is darkest before the dawn and one can say that once the British people successfully emerge through the present terrible ordeal of fire, they will have extracted the fangs of the Luftwaffe, as they singed its wings last September.

Another Glow

If the red glow over London could be seen for hours and over scores of miles around, there has been another kind of glow created in the hearts of lovers of democracy as a result of the "fireside chat" of President Roosevelt on Monday night. The President addressed himself mainly to the American people but his words have given a new hope to the British people and in fact a new orientation to the war.

Roosevelt has, of course, always been against totalitarianism and though, as the head of the U. S. A. Government he has been officially a neutral, he has never disguised where his real sympathies lay. But for the first year of war, he had to be very restrained and careful in his public utterances owing to the presidential election. He had to tread his way warily and not queer the pitch of his party.

But now as the third-term President, Roosevelt is in the plenitude of his power and prestige. He is no longer afraid to hit a straight one and is confident that the people of America are behind him in his fight for democracy. But his "fire-side chat" was more outspoken than even his friends in Britain hoped, and his enemies of the Axis feared. It was a veritable broadside, not least effective for the hour it was timed.

In essence it was a call to extend to Britain every available help short of going to war and a warning to his people against the evil forces in their midst. Britain represents America's first line of defence and if the former falls, the prospect for the latter will be perilous indeed. He declared his faith in the victory of Britain, but the duty of helping Britain towards that victory devolved upon the United States.

"We must be the great arsenal of democracy and must apply ourselves to our tasks with the same resolution, the same urgency and the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as if we were at war," he continued.

How Far.....?

The real meaning and result of President Roosevelt's stirring denunciation can be correctly assessed not by the praises that are being showered upon it in America and the other democratic countries but by the abuses it has evoked from the Axis powers. The German wireless promptly accused President Roosevelt of "playing with fire." The German News Agency went to the length of observing that "He wants to force himself, against his will and against his own interests, to engage in a conflict which Britain has let loose."

Similar was the reaction of the Japanese press which comments that the President's policy is driving the United States closer to war. But more significant than this is the pathetic remark of the Domei News Agency that President Roosevelt "is deliberately closing his ears and eyes to repeated Japanese statements that the Three-Power Pact is not aimed at the United States, and that Japan's proposed 'new order' in East Asia has not been evolved out of Imperialist aims."

The new United States Congress opens to-day and President Roosevelt will lose no time in presenting for its acceptance his "Lend and Lease" plan. The composition of the new House is far more favourable to the President than that of its predecessor and it goes without saying that it will heartily endorse the policy chalked out by him. The "Isolationists" have been rapidly losing ground in the United States and the strong appeals for more effective aid to Britain that are being issued under the signatures of a number of eminent Americans testify to the complete swing over of public opinion during the last few months. The pertinent question for consideration to-day is not how much the United States will help Britain, but how far it will go in extending that help? In other words, will the history of 1917 be repeated in 1941 or 1942?

Hitler-Petain Tussle

Marshal Petain seems to have proved a tough nut to crack. He is giving no end of headache to Hitler and has proved impervious to all flattery, fooling and threats of the Nazis. Far from surrendering to the conquerers of France, he seems determined to make them respect the terms of "the soldier's peace" to which he submitted in June last. His dismissal of M. Laval was a defiant gesture and he seems to be following it up with an equally firm attitude regarding the other demands of the Nazis.

Anyway Hitler's hopes of making of the aged French Marshal another Hindenburg have been already proved dupes. Since the collapse of France six months ago, the situation of the Axis has gradually deteriorated and as gradually but surely has the back of Petain stiffened. He knows that he has a number of trumps in his hands and he is using them with consummate adroitness. Hitler can neither bend Petain to his will nor can he afford to provoke him into taking up arms again! He can, of course, occupy the whole of France but that is not going to improve his position on the continent in the least. The French fleet will not only elude him but may rejoin its old ally while the French armies in Africa and Syria will raise the standard of revolt against Germany, even if they may not join General Wavell to make mincemeat of the Fascists.

During the last two weeks there have been all sorts of sensational reports and conjectures regarding the developments at Vichy. While wishful thinking in this connection must be deprecated, at any rate one can now wait in patience—and with some hope—for the Hitler-Petain drama to reach its climax. Even if France may be written off as total loss, it is not going to prove a liability to Britain! This much one can say in confidence now

The Thin End

The position of Italy continues to be obscure. While Bardia has yet withstood the siege, it is only so much prolongation of a hopeless struggle on the part of the beleaguered garrison. Their doom seem to be hermetically sealed on all sides and next month if not next week, they will have surely to lay down arms.

In view of the speedy victories that were won by General Wavell in the first two weeks of his offensive it was generally believed that Bardia, too, will fall down soon. But the information that has been vouchsafed since then shows that the earlier expectations were based on wrong grounds. It now appears that a substantial part of the 10th Army is garrisoned at Bardia and their number is estimated to be as high as 20,000. Besides, the fortifications around Bardia are first class and there is plenty of food and ammunition.

In contrast to the British halt in the Western Desert, the Greek armies are pushing ahead from position to position in the snow-clad mountains of Albania. The Greeks have fairly flabbergasted the world by their sustained and spirited advance for two months now in spite of the terrific odds against them. They will have probably to prove their mettle against the Nazis, too. For it is officially announced from Rome that sections of the German Air Force have arrived in Italy.

That is an important news of the week. Will the Germans join in defending Italy from the British and the Greeks or is their aim merely to hold down Italy for the Axis? Does the arrival of the Luftwaffe herald an Axis offensive in the Mediterranean or just a Nazi occupation of one more European country? Is the air contingent only a thin end of the Nazi wedge?

Perhaps even the Duce cannot claim to answer all those questions. He has bungled the war so badly that he has to sell himself to Hitler to save himself not only from his enemies but from his own people!

FIVE KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

Serious motor accident resulting in the death of five persons including the driver occurred on the Umrer-Nagpur road. Two passengers are lying in a precarious condition in the Mayo Hospital. It is reported that two lorries fully loaded started from Umrer bound for Nagpur. Trying to overtake the leading lorry, the following lorry dashed against the former with terrific speed resulting in complete smash up of lorry and five deaths.

ON LIBYAN FRONT

Central Defence Of Bardia Penetrated

Terrific Attack By Land, Sea And Air

Over 5,000 Italian Prisoners Taken

Fall Of Whole Town And Harbour A Matter Of Some Days?

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

British troops by Friday evening had penetrated the centre defences of Bardia to a depth of two miles on a frontage of nine miles.

The attack, says a Communique issued from the G. H. Q. Cairo, this afternoon, was carried out with great dash by the Australians whose casualties have been very slight.

It added that the operations are successfully continuing.

On the Sudan Frontier, British artillery and patrols have again been active.

INCESSANT BOMBING

LONDON.—It is reported from Cairo that British artillery, bombers and warships have been bombing Bardia incessantly for the last 24 hours. The Italian guns are replying with diminishing force.

CLEARING-UP PROCESS ON SATURDAY

Reuter's special correspondent at the British G. H. Q., Middle East, writes:—With about 25 per cent of Bardia's defenders either taken prisoner or killed in the first phase of the attack, the Australians throughout to-day (Saturday) are continuing the process of clearing up. As the action proceeds apace the exact tactics followed by the attackers is becoming clearer. The first phase was through the perimeter defences in the south-west corner. Sheltering behind tanks Australian infantry charged in between the main defence posts over barbed wire, and between wide minefields which had previously been mapped accurately by British Intelligence Officers.

The attackers first concentrated on the southern sector of the defences, because this area provided good going for the tanks, while the central and northern parts are riddled with ravines and rough ground which are very difficult for tanks except along the main roads. The largest ravine of all, Wadi el Gerfan, cuts right across from the Bardia Port, westwards almost to the outer defences and the main action has hitherto occurred south of this Wadi.

TRIPLE ATTACK ON FRIDAY

CAIRO.—After 30 hours of very heavy bombardment of the Italian positions by land, sea and air, the British attack on Bardia started at dawn on Friday, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent in the Western Desert. Streams of British reinforcements had been pouring up to the frontier and throughout Friday and the previous night, waves of British bombers dropped tons of high explosives on Bardia blasting the concrete defences in preparation for a land attack.

It is understood that heavy-type bombers were employed in attacking without a break throughout the night. Simultaneously British gunners poured shells into Italian defences throughout the night, when the sky was illuminated with flashes, and the dried-up river-beds echoed to the thunder of the gun-fire.

CEASELESS POUNDING

While land forces were making final preparations, the British Navy pounded the defences of Bardia from the sea. The Italians kept low all the night. They were given no pause whatever, and were unable to consolidate their forces for the impending attack.

According to an Air Force pilot the bombardment by the three British services was terrific in its intensity, and he said that there had been nothing like it since the offensive in the Western Desert started.

R. A. F. SUPPORT ARMY ATTACK

R. A. F. bombers continued their constant raids on Bardia throughout Thursday night, Friday morning and Friday night in support of the army attack, states a communique from the R. A. F. headquarters. Dive attacks were made on the town. Many tons of bombs were released and extensive damage was caused.

Tobruk and El Gazala were also heavily raided. Bombs fell on military [illegible] Tobruk last

(Continued on page 15)

R. A. F. Bomb Bremen And L'Orient

Considerable Damage Inflicted: Other Harbours Also Attacked

LONDON, Jan. 4.

R.A.F. bombers again made a concentrated attack on Bremen last night. Many large fires were left burning according to official information issued in London.

Good visibility aided R. A. F. bombers when attacking the industrial area in Bremen last night, says an Air Ministry communique. The target was repeatedly hit both by large and medium calibre bombs, while many incendiary bombs were also dropped. Eighteen "Red" fires were observed, of which four were large and so many aircraft arriving later found the target area a sea of flame.

One British aircraft drove off and damaged a twin-engined enemy fighter which attempted to interfere. Other targets in the enemy and enemy-occupied territory were also attacked, and from these operations one British aircraft is missing.

NUMEROUS ATTACK ON BREMEN & L'ORIENT

R. A. F. bombers carried out two heavy raids on Bremen and four on the L'Orient submarine base and made at least 16 attacks on other harbours as well as oil stores and other industrial targets during the week ending at dawn on January third, and this despite the fact that R. A. F. activities were restricted by extremely bad weather on most of the nights during the week.

At Bremen the objectives included the naval base and other ship-building yards, the Deutsche vacuum oil refineries, railway communications, warehouses, the Gebruder Nielson Riace and Starch mills, the Fockewulf Air Frame Factory and many other targets.

At Emmerich a bridge sustained a direct hit from under 500 feet.

SHIP SET ON FIRE

At Egersund in Norway, a 4,000 ton German supply ship was set on fire and jetties and warehouses were damaged, while at Flushing an anti-aircraft ship was bombed from less than 500 feet and severely damaged. Dry docks, power houses, the wireless station and warehouses were hit during our raids on the L'Orient submarine base. During these and many other attacks on German-occupied aerodromes, harbours and industrial targets in Germany, seven British aircraft were lost.—Reuter.

RAIDS ON ENGLAND

Nazi Planes Shot Down

LONDON, Jan. 4.

London had three alerts during the night but very little damage was done and no casualties were suffered.

The presence of planes was also reported from Liverpool and North-West England.

TWO GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED

The German air force lost two aircraft to-day (Saturday) in a few attacks by single aircraft near the East and South-east Coast.

Bombs dropped on a Kent coast town caused some damage and casualties, it is officially stated. One British fighter is missing.

A German bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft fire last night when besides the damage suffered by Bristol, a small number of persons were killed and others injured, says a communique, by bombs which fell at one point in London area.—Reuter.

BRISTOL BOMBED AGAIN

Churches, Schools, Convent &c., Hit

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Bristol was the West England town attacked by the Luftwaffe last night (Friday), according to official information. This town has already suffered very heavy air-raids from time to time.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS DAMAGED

The full force of the Luftwaffe's fire raid fell on Bristol last night, but many buildings which would otherwise have been destroyed were saved by the prompt action of civilians. Few high explosive bombs were dropped, but many hundreds of incendiary bombs were showered on the town. A nursing home, a municipal clinic, a convent, a cinema and an hotel were hit. Four churches and four schools were damaged. Minor casualties were suffered in one hospital which was damaged by high explosive bombs, but another hospital was evacuated without casualties. Four firemen and two soldiers are believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

LUFTWAFFE DIRECT HEAVY ATTACK ON BRITISH TOWN

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Fire watchers helped to save scores of buildings when German bombers rained hundreds of incendiaries on a town in west England on Friday night. High explosives were also dropped and several buildings damaged.

The raiders appeared to be concentrating on this town although they were reported over other towns.

Four churches were among the buildings badly damaged in the west England town. Four schools were also damaged, one being completely gutted.

Six houses in one street were demolished by high explosive bombs and rescue parties are working feverishly to release a number of people who, it is feared are trapped under the ruins. Many fires were started in a residential area, but they were quickly extinguished.—Reuter.

WEST ENGLAND TOWN BOMBED

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A prolonged attack on a town in west England was made by the Luftwaffe last night, says a Air Ministry communique.

High explosive bombs and fires caused considerable damage to buildings but all fires are now under control.

Several people have been killed and others injured but the total casualties are not high.

Bombs were also dropped in other parts of England but damage was slight while no casualties are yet reported.—Reuter.

Axis Reaction To Petain's Threat

DICTATORS TO CHALK OUT NEW PLAN OF ACTION?

ROME DEMANDS DENUNCIATION OF ARMISTICE AND OCCUPATION OF WHOLE OF FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROCEEDING SLOWLY OWING TO MARSHAL PETAIN'S RESOLUTE RESISTANCE TO EVERYTHING NOT INCLUDED IN THE ARMISTICE TERMS. ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM BERLIN.

Although Hitler could, at any moment, bring overwhelming force to bear on Marshal Petain and his Government, he is stated to be reluctant to do so fearing that such a move would immediately bring a threat from the French oversea possessions to join General de Gaulle's movement.

Berlin is said to have been informed that General Weygand and Admiral Darlan, and even Marshal Petain himself, are firmly resolved, should Germany attempt a new aggression against France, to denounce the armistice and continue the war against the Reich from Africa.

The situation is still further complicated by the attitude of Italy, which is said to be pressing strongly for denunciation of the armistice, the occupation of unoccupied areas in France and the cession of Nice, Corsica and Tunis to her.

It is expected that Mussolini and Hitler will meet this month to secure agreement on a new line of action.—Reuter.

Baudoin Forestalled His Dismissal

ZURICH, Jan. 4.

The resignation of M. Baudoin from the Vichy Government, according to a press report from Vichy, was tendered on personal grounds, due possibly to forestall his dismissal. It is added that nothing has yet been decided regarding the formation of an Inner-Cabinet.—Reuter.

Italian Posts Bombed

Greeks Repel Combined Land & Air Attacks With R.A.F. Co-operation

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Albanian frontier cabling on Friday says:—

At dawn Italian troops in co-operation with the Italian air force, attacked Greek positions before Lin on the northern front. Several attacks were delivered during the day on strongly fortified Greek positions.

Greek guns of every calibre put down a barrage on the Italian infantry driving against Greek trenches on the slopes of the Mokra mountains.

Simultaneously further south in the upper Skumbi Valley, the Greeks took the offensive and managed to reduce Italian pressure on their right wing. A particularly powerful Greek attack was made against villages in the Skumbi Valley commanding the only possible route to the Italian supply base.

The British and Greek air forces to-day bombed Italian positions along the whole northern front especially on the Shukush-Elbasan Road, where in the early morning lorries were seen moving out from Elbasan.

In the afternoon Greek troops in the Mokra mountains, before Oin, at Radokal and south towards Pleshishta forced the Italians down to the lower slopes..—Reuter.

Greeks Inflict Heavy Losses On Italians

ATHENS, January 4.

DESPERATE ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THE POSITIONS RECENTLY CAPTURED BY THE GREEKS WERE REPULSED BY THE GREEKS WITH HEAVY ITALIAN LOSSES, STATED A GREEK GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN TO-NIGHT.

THE COUNTER-ATTACKS WERE MAINLY AGAINST THE HEIGHTS IN KLISSURA DISTRICT.—Reuter.

Europe Shivers!

Record Low Temperatures Reported; Heavy Snowfalls

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Europe is in the grip of a big freeze-up and record low level temperatures are reported from a number of centres in messages arriving in London. Heavy snowfalls and bitter cold have dislocated traffic in many places. All Scandinavia has been hit by an Arctic cold snap. At Stockholm 39 degrees frost has been recorded. The Swedish motor schooner 'Frida' has been sunk with a crew of six in a tempest which has been raging in the Baltic sea.

FRANCE FROZEN

Heavy snowfalls and storms are reported all over France where an avalanche has blocked a road near Grenoble. Trains have been unable to leave Lyons owing to heavy snow and snow is falling at Vichy. Over three feet of snow has been reported in some parts of southern France.

SPAIN SHIVERS

A large part of Spain is shivering under a cold wave accompanied by a strong wind. Intense cold prevails at Avila and the Irun Express is stated to have been held up by snow near the town. Gibraltar is also reported to be involved in the storm and here a cargo steamer broke from its moorings and drifted in the direction of Lalinea before sinking. From Moscow comes a story of severe cold in the northern and central regions of Russia but very mild temperature in the Caucasus. Bitterly cold weather prevails in Slovakia and following heavy snowfalls roads in some parts of the country have been rendered impassable.—Reuter.

WAR MAY SPREAD IN BALKANS

Turkish Warning To Germany

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A warning to Germany that armed resistance to the Italians in Albania might spread the war into the Balkans is given in a Turkish newspaper, states the Ankara radio.

A correspondent of the Ankara "Daily News" declares that an extension of such assistance by Germany would mean that she is in a state of war with Greece. The danger of extension of the war into the Balkans would then have vastly increased, he adds.—Reuter.

FRENCH LINER LEAVES FOR SAIGON

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.

A large French liner "D'Artagnan" which was stranded here owing to the desertion of 26 of the French crew left for Saigon, considerably short-handed. The "D'Artagnan" (15,000 tons) was formerly on service between France and the Far East, but since the Franco-German armistice, she has been plying only between Saigon and Shanghai.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CABINET MEETING

ROME, Jan. 4.

The Italian Cabinet met this morning (Saturday) under the presidency of Sgr. Mussolini to examine and approve several decrees and bills relating to current affairs, it is officially stated. The next meeting of the Cabinet will be on Tuesday to discuss budget estimates.—Reuter.

ARRESTED UNDER ARMS ACT

NEW DELHI.—The police have arrested two persons under the Arms Act in Delhi and are stated to have recovered from them a revolver and six cartridges.—A. P.

U. S. Ambassador To Rome Resuming Post

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

After an absence of five months the United States Ambassador to Rome, Mr. William Phillips left to-day on his way to Italy to resume his post.—Reuter.

Very Heavy Attack On Bremen

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Bremen, the second biggest port in Germany, was illuminated by a vast pool of flame last (Friday) night during the third successive night raid by the R. A. F. the attack was as heavy, if not heavier than, the first in which the city set ablaze by 20,000 firebombs in three and a half hours. It is considered that Bremen's war output will be severely restricted for some time. The pilots report "smoke up to 9,000 feet (*), twenty very big fires within a single square mile (*) fifty fires were counted (*) fires too many to count (*) Bremen like a gigantic illuminated Christmas tree."

The raid lasted three hours.

DOCKYARDS ATTACKED.

Bremen which is also a great industrial centre offers a large variety of targets. The dockyards, naval base and shipbuilding yards were once again attacked and the bombers also hit factories, warehouses, railways and goods-yards. As well as incendiaries the bombers dropped many of the larger high explosive bombs which were so destructive that even the crews of the aircraft flying high could see debris flung up. One of the largest factory buildings in the city was set ablaze from end to end, fire ran along the main railway line and rapidly spread towards the river and in some industrial districts the general conflagration finally obscured all detail and nothing could be seen but a swirling mass of flame.

The description "red fires" contained in the Air Ministry communique indicates well-established outbreaks. "White fires" are the newly started conflagrations.—Reuter.

U. S. TO BUILD 200 SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Announcing that steps are being taken to begin building of about 200 merchantmen President Roosevelt said that the ships would be of about 7,500 tons each, and cost 300 to 350 million dollars. They would be built in new shipbuilding yards and be Government-owned. Money had already been earmarked to start the programme and some of the ships ought to be ready within a year.

Replying to a question, President Roosevelt said that he did not know whether this programme would benefit Britain directly or indirectly.

WILL IT BENEFIT BRITAIN?

Despite the President's non-committal attitude, it is felt there that the new ship-building programme is for the direct benefit of Britain and indirect benefit of America. The fast building of a million and a half tons of new shipping will help materially to provide a reservoir of tonnage to cover the next year.

The President expressed a distaste for mass produced ships but stressed the need for speed under the present circumstances.—Reuter.

The New Zealand Air Force Headquarters announce that ten air men are prisoners in the enemy raider in the Pacific while ten others are reported to be prisoners in another ship.—Reuter.

RUTHLESS KILLING OF IRISH PEOPLE

Americans In Eire Enter Strong Protest Against Nazi Outrage

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

A strong protest against the "unwarranted invasion of Ireland which is neutral territory" has been cabled to the German Embassy in Washington, by the Association of American friends of Irish Neutrality, which claims to represent 200 Irish organisations in the United States.

The association in its protest says that it is "voicing the sentiments of many millions of Americans" in regarding with great concern "the ruthless killing of Irish people which has occurred in the past two days, and which is alleged to have been caused by German action."—Reuter.

Sea-Mines Identified As Of German Origin

DUBLIN, July 4.

Two magnetic sea-mines dropped at Enniskerry in Eire have been identified as of German origin as the bombs dropped at Oylegate in county Wexford, according to an official statement issued here to-day (Saturday).

"A FALSE STATEMENT"

The statement adds that the suggestion made on the American radio that Dublin was subjected to a day-light bombing raid and that the Irish Government had threatened to expel the German Minister are false.—Reuter.

PROTEST TO BERLIN IN IRISH PRESS

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.

Eire's protest to Berlin against the bombing of Eire is the text of a leader in the "Irish Press" a newspaper usually regarded as the mouthpiece of the Government, which asks "what can be the possible explanation?"

That question is being asked in thousands of homes in Ireland to-day and if normal relations between the two countries are to be preserved it should not be left unanswered".

The "Irish Independent" declares " it is impossible to conceive that these happenings have been a series of mistakes".—Reuter.

GERMAN DENIAL

LONDON, Jan. 4.

An official in Berlin denied the dropping of bombs by German planes over Eire. It will be recalled that it had been proved that the bombs dropped were German bombs

"BOMBS WERE ENGLISH"

(Later).—A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Berlin insisted on denying that Germans had anything to do with the bombing of Eire. He went so far as to say that those bombs were English or else they were imaginary. —Reuter.

JAPAN REJECTS U. S. PROTEST

PEIPING, Jan. 4.

The Japanese authorities nave rejected the American protest against the alleged detention and ill-treatment of American Marines which is said to have followed an incident with the Japanese Gendarmerie on Monday. Announcing this a statement issued by the Japanese military authorities says that negotiations ended in failure yesterday (Friday), and adds: "The Japanese side will maintain its stand irrespective of the attitude adopted by the American authorities."—Reuter.

Central Defence Of Bardia Penetrated

(Continued from page 13)

night, causing a number of large fires followed by explosions.

4 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED

One Italian seaplane was shot down into the sea in flames by British bombers. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground by direct hits during two attacks on the landing ground at Martuba. British fighters maintained a constant patrol, and one British aircraft intercepted five Savolas, 20 miles from Ras-Uenna, and shot down three of them. The other Italian aircraft were damaged. All the British aircrafts, except one bomber, returned safely.

Reconnaissance flights were carried out on other fronts.

STRENGTH OF ITALIAN FORCE

London:—The attack by the Australians at Bardia must have taken place in the outer defences in the rear, according to authoritative quarters in London, where it is stated that the Italians have probably some 20,000 troops defending the town. In the defence of such a citadel at Bardia it is probable that the Commander would keep a central reserve numbering about a quarter of his total force.

TOTAL FALL MAY TAKE SEVERAL DAYS

Assuming this to be the case, it would mean that with 15,000 men holding the defences, the Australians have captured a third. Having penetrated the first line of defence it is probable that the British forces will not meet such formidable opposition even though the Italian Commander has probably brought up his central reserve force. It should not be assumed that the whole town and harbour will fall into British hands immediately. It might take several days.

5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Cairo.—A communique says that the operations at Bardia are developing successfully. Hitherto over 5,000 prisoners have been taken.

ITALIAN ADMISSION

Rome.—The British launched a fierce attack by land, sea and air at Bardia yesterday, states today's Italian communique.—Reuter.

HEAVIEST AIR RAID ON THURSDAY

(Earlier)

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

Operations at Bardia are developing successfully, says a communique. Hitherto over 5,000 prisoners have been taken.

Bardia was subjected to one of the heaviest air attacks yet carried out in the Middle East throughout Thursday night, states a communique from the R.A.F. headquarters. The night raids, during which heavy damage was caused, were followed by constant attacks from dawn to dusk.

Large fires were started among stores and buildings and the extensive damage was confirmed later by photographs. No casualties resulted to any aircraft or personnel.

It is very good news that a serious attack on Bardia has started and that Australian troops, supported by tanks, have broken into the defences, writes Reuter's military commentator.

OVER 5,000 TAKEN PRISONER

Australians' Creditable Performance

The full extent of the attack is not yet clear from the reports that have reached London, but I cannot believe that anything less than decisive results are sought.

Fall Of Bardia Imminent

Bardia may be expected to fall very shortly. Its fall will clear the road for further advance, while the possession of its harbour will immensely facilitate the question of supply. Even now despite the very poor port facilities of Sollum where everything has to be landed from boats or lighters, the British have been making considerable use of the sea as lines of supply.

It may be that the advance on Tobruk will be continued without a moment's delay. Information points to the fact that there will be no Italian force lying nearer than Tobruk. Their position there has apparently been closely reconnoitred by some British advance forces already.

R. A. F. Playing Decisive Part

In all these operations, as indeed in all operations for the conduct of the whole war, the air service is going to play the really decisive part. The navy and army are playing great parts and will be called upon to play still greater ones, but nothing can be done on land or sea of any scope or of a decisive character without a commander.

We have already seen what that command means in Libya and Albania and on the sea at Taranto and Valona. That we have established this most important superiority in the Middle East is not due to our numbers only, but also to the superior skill and resolution of our pilots and more efficient machines.

The reported arrival of German aircraft squadrons in Italy may mean that the Axis powers realise their growing weakness in the air and that some serious effort must be made to rectify it in the Mediterranean theatre. Or it may mean little more that a half-hearted attempt by Hitler to bolster up the failing Italian morale.

It seems unlikely that Germany can spare any large air reinforcements for Italy. The very severe punishment meted out by the British air force to Bremen and other German towns and to the Luftwaffe itself, whenever it dares to appear over Britain's shores by day, is not likely to conduce to any reduction of the German air strength facing Britain.

There are no signs as yet that the Italians have received any reinforcements. On the contrary, British mastery of the air grows more marked daily. The weight of our increasing air power will fall with a heavy hand on Germany and Italy before the spring, and this will undoubtedly alter the whole strategic outlook in Britain's favour.

Forerunner Of Coming Events

"The Australian troops have been waiting for this moment," declared Mr. Spender, the Australian Army Minister, now in Egypt, commenting on the British action against Bardia.

"Knowing the men as I do, I expected that once they were given the opportunity they would sweep through to victory. What has been accomplished is, in my opinion, but the forerunner of events to come.

"Bardia will assuredly fall and bit by bit the Italian resistance in Africa will be smashed. The Australian people are very proud of their men and the next few days should bring further success to their arms.

"The days of their enemies are numbered. The time for the collapse of Italy will not be long postponed."-

How Australians Opened Attack

Stealthily creeping towards Bardia's outer defences in the pale light of the new moon, eager Australian troops who for months past had been straining at the leash to engage the enemy began their first major engagement at dawn on Thursday.

They dashed through the south-west corner of the defences which extends for five miles outside Bardia, quickly captured some 40 or more defended posts linked by barbed wire entanglements which constitute the main defences, mowed down some of the defenders and captured many others.

The concentration of their attack on one corner of the defences had the result of rendering partially impotent the guns and defences in other portions of the semi-circle, many of which were trained to fire outwards, and useless against an enemy attacking from within the circle itself.—Reuter.

Defences Of Bardia

Reuter's special correspondent outside Bardia writes:—

The outer defences of Bardia are very extensive stretching from Waddi Rahib, a coastal point about five miles north of Bardia, in a semicircle reaching about four miles inland and meeting the coast again at Waddi Maatred some four miles south of Bardia. This outer ring comprising about forty posts is supplemented by further lines within the perimeter. Each defended post is manned by thirty to forty soldiers and is linked to the next post by barbed wire entanglements. In addition to tank traps a trench sixteen feet wide and about ten feet deep runs round the greater portion of the defences.

WHITE ELEPHANT FOR MUSSOLINI

Italians Suffer Extraordinary Hardships In Br. Somaliland

ADEN, Jan. 4.

The extraordinary hardships that are being suffered by the Italians in British Somaliland were described by an Arab who has just arrived here from Berbera. He said that the food available locally was almost exhausted or has been taken beyond the reach of the Italians, who now depend largely on supplies from Abyssinia.

Petrol shortage prevents the use of cars by the military or by civilians who have to ride mules. The Arab said that the Italians show no intention of trying to establish a regular administration, but are contenting themselves with holding garrisons in towns like Berbera, Zeilah, Hargeisha and Burao.

In these towns all property has been commandeered by the military with the result that in Berbera only two shops are still open.

It is very difficult for the townspeople to find the offices of high officials because they are moved almost daily, the reason being that shortly after the Governor had settled in one office, the R. A. F. from Aden bombed the building next door. The Governor concluded that spies had made the office known to the R. A. F.

The Arab said that the Italians stuck posters on the walls announcing the latest "News." One of these announced that "capture of Sudan" by the Italians and another described how Italian planes dropped parcels of food "for starving people in Egypt."

The Arab related how he heard an Italian officer telling Somali troops that they would be given their December pay in Aden. This confidence in victory appears to be belied by the fact that Italian officers, according to the Arab, are eagerly buying Indian rupees at fourteen lire apiece which is exactly double the official rate.—Reuter.

Balance Sheet Of Air Losses

3,090 Enemy Aircraft Destroyed During 1940

LONDON, (By Cable).

The R.A.F. balance sheet for 1940—the year of the greatest air fighting the world has yet known has been issued by the Air Ministry.

It shows that during the 12 months 3,090 enemy aircraft were destroyed by our Fighter Command planes defending Britain, protecting our ships and in battles over the coast and in northern France.

Our fighter losses were—1,050 aircraft but over 400 airmen have been saved and live to fight again.

A. A. gunners, the balloon barrages and other units have helped to raise the total of enemy losses to well over 3,500. A. A. batteries alone definitely shot down 444 enemy planes during the year.

957 SHOT DOWN IN A MONTH

The highest R.A.F. scores were made for August and September. For August the Germans had 957 shot down—we lost 297. On August 15, 1,000 Nazi bombers and fighters approached our coast and were beaten off. September figures were 957 Nazi planes destroyed, 318 R.A.F. planes lost. September 15 was the R.A.F.'s best day of the year—184 Nazi planes destroyed and only 13 British pilots lost.

December was the quietest month for our fighters since daylight air attacks on this country began. The busiest day was December 5 when they shot down 12 Nazi planes.

On December 31 the toast of every R.A.F. mess was "bigger and better figures for 1941."—Reuter.

COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION IN U. S. OPINION

LONDON (By Cable).

The "Daily Telegraph" New York Correspondent cables:

As one examines the position of the United States as a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain, it is impossible not to be impressed by the great changes which have taken place in American public opinion.

Twelve months ago, asserts the magazine "Fortune" in a survey appearing in its January issue, the attitude of the people of the United States to the rest of the world was one of detached awareness which found expression in such remarks as "Well, they're in the same old jam again over there—may be this time they can get along without us."

"As the year ended," says "Fortune", "the shift in their mood had proceeded so far that it appeared to have become an irreversible reaction."

To-day the American people stand four-square behind Great Britain. They are determined to do everything that lies within their power to help the British people to defeat Hitler. They still hope this will not involve fighting but they are prepared to fight if necessary.

So solidly is the nation committed to the axiom that Nazism must be defeated that it is difficult to see how the groups who are opposing the policy of aiding Britain can do more than employ delaying tactics. In his fireside chat on the 29th President Roosevelt will undoubtedly put them to rout.

TURKISH MISSION SAILS

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The Turkish Military Mission to Afghanistan left Karachi to-day for Basrah 'en route' to Turkey. They were seen off by Mr. Trotman, District Magistrate, Brigadier Col. Pickering, Sind Area, and the Consuls for Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq.

On the eve of their departure, members of the Mission expressed thanks for the hospitality shown them in Karachi and other places in India which they had visited.—A. P.

Anti-Nazi Movement Gaining Ground In Rumania

Stability Of Antonescu's Govt. Threatened: Sabotage Reported In Some Districts

LONDON, JAN. 4.

LEAFLETS HAVE APPEARED IN PARTS OF RUMANIA DESCRIBING THE GERMANS THERE AS USURPERS, ACCORDING TO A REPORT RECEIVED BY WAY OF VIENNA, SAYS A REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

The leaflets call upon the Rumanians not to enter any form of friendship with the Germans since the time will come when with British victory the Germans will leave Rumania, the Hungarians will be driven out of the ceded areas and a free independent Rumania will be reconstituted.

The Germans in Rumania are said to be meeting with increasing difficulties owing to the resistance of the Rumanian people to "co-operation" with the Axis. In addition, it is stated, the stability of the Antonescu's Government is threatened.

With the exception of the Iron Guard, the Rumanian people, these reports state, blame the Germans and the Italians for all their present misfortunes. Most of all they blame Berlin for the loss of the Bessarabian and Bukovina areas.

They treat the German troops in Rumania as an army of occupation, and in certain districts there have already been demonstrations and even sabotage.—Reuter.

HOW BRITAIN PROTECTS MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Anti-Submarine Weapon Being Used

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A new anti-submarine weapon is being used by the British Navy, namely, a vessel called "Corvette", a small speedy ship whose prototype is the whale catcher.

The "Corvettes" are specially built to protect merchant shipping. Many are already in service. They carry four officers and 50 to 60 men and have anti-submarine armament and depth charges. They are also armed against air attacks. The "Corvettes" are working in the Atlantic, helping destroyers to convoy shipping and are rendering invaluable day and night service. They already have had many successes against the enemy.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF FORMER REPUBLICAN MINISTERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Two former Spanish Republican Prime Ministers Senor Largo Caballero and Senor Manuel Portele Valladares as well as Senor Anso, a former Minister of Justice at present in unoccupied France are to be surrendered to Spain, according to information cabled to a former Spanish Republican leader now in New York.

He states that for some time the Spanish embassy in France has tried unsuccessfully to effect the surrender of these men, and now the German have been asked to intervene with the result that handing them over to Spain is imminent.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL THANKS GREEK PREMIER

ATHENS, Jan. 4.

"Let me wish you great strength to bring to a victorious conclusion in 1941 the battle which has been so successfully waged under your guidance in the closing months of 1940", says Mr. Churchill in a message, to the Prime Minister, General Metaxas, thanking him for the Christmas Message of good wishes.

Mr. Churchill adds "May God be with you, your King and the heroic Greek people, our valiant Allies in this tremendous struggle for all that we hold dear."—Reuter.

POINTER TO TENSE SITUATION

U. S. Nationals Being Evacuated From Kobe

KOBE, Jan. 4.

The American liner "President Coolidge" has arrived from Shanghai to evacuate the wives and children of the crews of the United States fleet in the Far East. This evacuation of American women and children "reflects deeply the stirring international situation", says the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VISIT FOR BALKANS

BELGRADE, Jan. 3.

The present visit of the Bulgarian Prime Minister M. Filoc to Vienna is charged with significance for the Balkans, declares the Berlin correspondent of the Belgrade newspaper "Vreme" who is credited with exceptionally close contacts with the Nazis. Leading German political personalities are now in Vienna, it is reported in Berlin, says the correspondent and it can, therefore, be expected that by the week-end Bulgaria's relations with the Axis will be "clarified" he adds.—Reuter.

Medicinal Products From Australia

LONDON, January 3.

Health in tropical Asia is finding a new guardian in Australia upon whom tropical medicine is becoming more dependent.

The Commonwealth is now supplying serums, vaccines, antitoxins and other products essential to health in India, Malaya, Burma, Netherlands Indies and many of the Pacific regions.

The Commonwealth serum laboratories began in 1938 to accumulate essential stocks now almost unobtainable since they are procurable only from continental countries controlled by Germany.—Reuter.

SECRET SAILINGS OF "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The world's biggest liner the "Queen Elizabeth" (85,000 tons) is acquiring a habit of sailing the seas with the secrecy of a submarine. It is disclosed to-night that she recently reached Cape Town from New York without the slightest hitch and without sighting any enemy craft of any kind. The fact that she was bound for Cape Town was a closely guarded secret until a few hours before she was due. She travelled via Trinidad and her ultimate destination is still not divulged.—Reuter.

Kenya Muslims' "Unselfish" Loyalty

NAIROBI, Jan. 4.

A splendid gesture is made by Kenya Moslems who have informed the authorities that they will buy Kenya War Loan on one condition—that no interest be paid.

In a letter to the authorities, the President of Kenya's Moslem community says "when it is realised that the interest on these loans is going to be paid by the British taxpayer who is already heavily taxed, it appears highly selfish that we should expect interest on our savings."

This example of unselfish loyalty has completely refuted recent Italian radio propaganda alleging "unrest" in Kenya.—Reuter.

Nazi Ruse To Smother Chaplin Film

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.

Probably as a result of the Mexican Government's refusal to ban Charlie Chaplin's film "Great Dictator", which has been playing to full houses here, posters and leaflets of German origin have been plastered all over the city attacking the film and alleging that disturbances had taken place in the theatre at which the film is being shown though actually there has not been the slightest sign of trouble.—Reuter.

18,000,000 POUNDS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES SOLD TO BRITAIN?

LONDON, Jan. 4.

It is revealed that the United States Government in 1940 sold to the United States Steel Corporation, presumably for resale to Britain, vast quantities of war materials.

They include 18 million pounds of high explosives, 83,000 machine guns, 2,300 field guns, 360 mortars, 1,00,000 shells, 200,000 rifles and one million rounds of ammunition.

It costs 60 million dollars but was sold to the Corporation for 23 million dollars.—Reuter.

Rome Charge Against British Aircraft

ROME, Jan. 3.

The claim that "Redcross planes" are being fired on by British aircraft is made in the "Popolo D'Roma" which adds that such planes go to the help of wrecked sailors and airmen. One plane, the newspaper says, was recently attacked despite the fact that it was easily distinguishable but it succeeded in escaping and returning to base.

WHY USE RED CROSS PLANES FOR RECONNAISSANCE PURPOSES?

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is pointed out here that when Germans began using "Redcross planes" a British statement issued at the time said that these planes were being used for reconnaissance purposes and in such circumstances, they could not be protected by the International Red Cross Convention.—Reuter.

BARODA.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar arrived here from Bombay on Thursday. He participated in the All-India Tennis Tournament which began on Friday and ends on January 12.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 8, 1997
Muslim: Zilhaj 7, 1359
Parsi: Amerdad 3, 1310
Hightide: 4-12; 17-13
Lowtide: 11-03; 22-27
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall to-morrow (Monday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

HINDUSTAN SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION
The annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE
Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MATUNGA GUJARATI CLUB
To meet Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari, Vice-President of the Club, a tea party has been arranged to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Club.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The Return of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

RECEPTION TO MR. JINNAH
Mr. Jinnah will be presented with an address at Kalyan on January 12 at 5 p.m. on behalf of the Kalyan Primary Muslim League.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE
A public meeting in connection with "Ali Brothers' Day" will be held at Chota Kabrustan, near Play House, to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE
The annual social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo St. (next to Scottish Church, behind Prince of Wales Museum), Bombay.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS
A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Patankar.

PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
The first general meeting of the Past Students' Association of the Marwadi Com. High School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Library Hall to adopt the constitution.

MR. NIGAM'S SILVER JUBILEE
Under the auspices of Sri Nigam Rauptsav Samaroh Samiti, Mr. B. Nigam's Silver Jubilee of Social Service will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, when Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari will preside.

SHREE CUTCHI JAIN MITRA MANDAL
Under the auspices of the Mandal there will be a gathering to give hearty sendoff to Sjt. Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, President of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Shree Cutchi Visha Oswal (D) Jain Pathshala, Palagali, Khadak.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
We have received the following:—
A wall calendar from Hiralal T. Surti.
A wall calendar from Gold Filled Leather Works.
Two wall calendars from S. Naraen and Co.
A wall calendar from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM
Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Kannada Sangha and the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, there will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Seetha Kalyanam" in Kannada in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. by Haridasa Sikhamani Vedamurthy B. Gururajachar of Dharapur.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA
There will be a grand musical concert to-day (Sunday) at the South Indian Education Society's hall at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha by Sri Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer (Vocal), Sri Rajamanickam Pillay of Kumbakonam (Violin), Sri Kothandarama Iyer of Kumbakonam (Mridangam).

THYAGARAJA FESTIVAL
Under the auspices of the Sri Ranjani Sabha in celebration of the Thiyagaraja Utsavam which commenced on Friday in the pandal next to Co-operative House, Telang Rd., Matunga, Misses M. K. Lakshmi, G. V. Muthulakshmi, G. V. Kamakshi, Sri Lakshminarayana Bhagawathar, Miss Jambakavalli and Sriwathi Saroja, Indra and Radha will entertain the audience in vocal music, commencing from 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Mortal Storm" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Dispatch From Reuters" Daily at 3-30, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tom Brown's School Days" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Foreign Correspondent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
THE PALACE—"1 Million B. C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Bharosa Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE
The 6th Kannada discourse on Rajashekhar Vilas will be given by Mr. R. Chakravarthy, in the premises of the National Kannada Education Society's Primary School, Pearl Mansions, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P., to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GURU GOBIND SINGH'S BIRTHDAY
Birthday anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh will be celebrated by Bombay Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, as usual in Azad Maidan, near Dhobi Talao, to-day (Sunday). The programme will consist of Hari Kirtan and lectures by Sikhs and non-Sikhs and it will continue from morning till evening.

B. H. V. VANGMAYA MANDAL
Under the auspices of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Vangmaya Mandal, there will be a debate in Hindi to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Vidyapeeth office (Marwadi Vidyalaya Bhawan, Sandhurst Rd.). The subject of the debate will be "Necessity of Religion in Life."

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA
The opening ceremony of the Dadar Branch of the Sangrahalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanamali Hall, Dadar (near B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station), when His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Sjt. Mathooradas Tricamjee, B.A., will perform the inauguration ceremony.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA
The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at Kesar Baugh, Dongri, to organise a committee to raise funds to help the distressed Indian seamen during every action or otherwise who are not covered by any legal provision at present.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH
The ensuing Hindi examinations of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth will be held on the 8th and 9th February 1941. Application-forms are supplied free of charge. They should be submitted duly filled in on or before 8th Jan. to the Hindi Vidyapeeth office (Marwari Vidyalaya Bhawan, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaon), or to the Hindi Pustak Bhandar, Heerabag, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

BALKAN-JI-BARI
A general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee of "Balkan-ji-Bari —the All-India Children's Association—will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of 'Aram Baug' near Gayatri Mandir, 12th Rd., off 7th Rd.), Khar. All Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the local Branches and active workers of the Association are also invited to attend.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition is continued at Jinnah Hall. To-day (Sunday) is the last day. The programme is as under;—
4 to 4-30 p.m. Music by Shri Chandrakant Sanzgiri. 4-30 to 6 p.m. Physical Feats by Students of Harijan Vyayam Shala of Fort. 6 to 7 p.m. Bul-Bul-Tarang and music by Shri Navnitrai Oza and Master Ramdas Vasava.
The time is from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) and the entrance fee is one anna.

POSTAL NOTICE
With effect from the 15th January 1941, a new No-delivery Office called "Bandra Bazar" will be opened in the premises of Mr. Adamjee Jafferjee Poonawalla, situated at 500/51, Bandra Bazar Road, Bandra Bombay. It will remain open from 7-45 a.m. to 10-45 a.m. and 1-45 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days to transact postal business during the prescribed hours and will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office holidays.

PROGRESS OF KHADI IN GUJERAT

The Secretary of the Gujerat Charkha Sangh, Bardoli, writes:
Khaddar activity in Gujerat and Kathiawar is making good progress by the efforts of the Gujerat Charkha Sangh and the workers of Khadi producing centres as well as Khadi Sale Bhandars.

KHADDAR PRODUCTION
There is a very speedy increase in Khaddar Production within the last two years. In 1939 the production was nearly of one lac of rupees and in 1940 it is nearly of two lacs of rupees and in 1941 it is likely to reach about 3 lacs of rupees. It is clear from this that there is a gradual increase of one lac every year. In 1941 the Khaddar Production of self-spinners will be about a lac of rupees.

KHADI SALES
It can be seen from the sales of Khadi that Gujeratis have taken to Khadi with good faith in the cause. In 1939 the sale of Khadi was nearly Rs. 7 lacs, in 1940 it is likely to be Rs. 8 lacs and in 1941, looking to the gradual increase in sale it is estimated to be Rs. 10 lacs. In 1940 in the whole of India the total sale of Khaddar is nearly Rs. 75 lacs while in Gujerat it is nearly Rs. 8 lacs. During Gandhi Jayanti the total sale in India was about Rs. 9-1/2 lacs while that of Gujerat was nearly Rs. 2-1/2 lacs.

Farewell To Mr. Kanji Govind

(From Our Correspondent).
DOMBIVLI: Jan. 3.
A touching farewell was paid to-day by the Dombivli public to Shri Kanji Govind, M.L.A., a popular Congress leader of the Thana District in the hall of the Young Men's Association's Library, where a large number of citizens including ladies were present.
Mr. Mohan Pradhan, President of the local Congress Committee said they had gathered there to bid farewell to Kanji Shet on the eve of his jail going on the 7th inst. Shri Kanji Shet was garlanded on behalf of the local Congress Committee, Library of the Young Men's Association, Citizens of Dombivli, Muslims of Dombivli, C. K. P. community of Dombivli and several other institutions and individuals.
Mr. R. S. Datar presided.
Messrs. Dr. S. R. Sabnis, M. K. Pradhan, Joshi and several others paid warm tributes to the services rendered by Shri Kanji Shet to the Thana District and Dombivli in particular in respect of electric light, Panchayat building and the library building in which the function was held.
Shri Kanji Shet thanked heartily the Dombivli public for the kind words said about him.
Dealing with the Congress Shri Kanji stated that he looked upon the Congress as the only political body, non-communal in character, which could lead the country to freedom and therefore he joined the Congress a year after his election, fully convinced as he was, as regards the benevolent programme of the body.
Shri Kanji concluded by announcing amidst cheers a donation of Rs. 251 for the completion of the Dombivli Young Men's Association Library Building.

Municipal Standing Committee Chairman

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji was elected Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee on Saturday in place of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who is in jail.

BHARAT VYAYAM SHALA
The annual inspection of the Bharat Vyayam Shala will be held to-day (Sunday at 5 p.m. on behalf of the Educational Department. And on the same day at 8 p.m. a meeting will be held in the Bharat Vyayam Shala's Compound in order to pass a resolution to give support to Sjt. Khadilkar, Editor of "Navakal" (Marathi daily) who is standing for the Municipal by-election.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
The Association has arranged a popular course of nine lectures: (1) Introductory, (2) Drawing and Painting in India, (3) Drawing in Primary and Secondary Schools, (4) and (5) Painting in India, (6) The City Beautiful, (7) and (8) Man's Buildings and (9) Decoration, Furnishing and Sculpture in buildings and homes on Tuesdays in the University, South Wing, at 6-30 p.m. The series will begin on Jan. 14. The admission is open to any one interested in the subjects. Further details at the Association's Office, Cama Institute Building 134/36, Apollo St., Bombay 1.

PROF. MUKERJEE ON "INDIA'S FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS"
Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Young Men's Hindu Association, Young Men's Parsi Association Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji, Itihasa-Siromani, Head of the Department of Indian History of Lucknow University, M.L.C., will deliver a free public lecture on "India's Fundamental Problems" at K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134 Apollo St., Fort, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Monday) Shrimati Sophia Wadia will preside.

BIJAPUR.—The Shri Siddheshwar Samstha will organise a Cattle, Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Bijapur during the ensuing Shri Siddheshwar Fair which takes place from 12th January to 17th January.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Independent Group's Appeal

The following appeal to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay has been issued by the "Independent Group" in it:—
For the first time in the history of the "Independent Group" an introduction to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is being sought. So far, the Group has not courted publicity and has preferred to carry on its activities quietly, making them known, only to its own members.
For the last so many years, there has grown a tradition for the Chamber to have two distinct groups. These two groups have represented two different schools of thought among the members of the Chamber. The one school of thought representing the conservative element and the other, the more active and the more progressive element. The Independent Group now claims to represent the more active and the more progressive element among the members of the Chamber. This group has been in existence for the last four years and during this time it has carried on a variety of activities ranging from Study Groups and lectures to social functions like tea parties and dinners. But at all these meetings, matters of importance affecting the interests of the members of the Chamber and such other general matters as affect the mercantile community of the country, have been discussed not only by the members of the group among themselves, but also by prominent people from all walks of life. Well-known personalities like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and well-known economists like Prof. P. A. Wadia, Sjt Manu Subedar, Prof. C. N. Vakil and others have addressed the members and given the members the benefit of their views on various problems facing the country. Series of lectures on the Amended Income-Tax Act and Excess Profits Tax Act were delivered by the well-known Income-Tax specialist Mr. R. K. Dalal.
Advantage has again been taken at such meetings, of opportunities to foster closer contact among the members of the Chamber. Before this Group came into existence, members of the Chamber used to meet each other only once every three months or so at the general meetings of the Chamber. But the Independent Group has provided opportunities to the members not only to meet more frequently, but also to know one another better at such social functions as dinners and tea parties. It has been found that such social functions contribute a great deal towards bringing together members who belong to different trades and who would otherwise not have known one another at all.
In this way, this Group claims to represent the more active and the more progressive element among the members of the Chamber. A large number of members of the Chamber have already joined the Group and have thus signified their approval of the objects for which the Group stands. It would not be out of place here to mention that the Group has always stood solidly for the Nationalism in all matters affecting the mercantile community of the country.
It is now hoped that a large number of members of the Chamber will join this Group and thus help to consolidate the cause for which the Independent Group stands.
It may be mentioned that there is no subscription or fee for membership of the Group and that all members are entitled to attend all functions.

SUDDHA DHARMA MANDALAM ASSOCIATION
The Hon. Secretary of the Suddha Dharma Mandalam Association Mylapore, Madras writes:
In connection with "Pushya Suddha Pournima" celebrations, which comes off this year on the 13th January the Suddha Dharma Mandalam Association will distribute "free", for a period of two months copies of Avatar-pamphlet by the late revered Swami Subrahmanyananda (Dr Sir S. Subramanier), which deals with the events of the Great Coming, and also copies of Sri Bhagavad Gita S. D. M. Edition with its English translation complete (220 pp) to those that send stamps to the value of annas four.

WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Loudspeaker programme for to-day:—
Marathi:—8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News. 8-20 Records. 8-25 Weekly retrospect—Talk. 8-30 Records. 8-35 "Fascist Designs Exposed"—Talk. 6-30 p.m. Records. 6-35 "Challenge to Dictators"—Talk. 6-40 Records. 6-45 News. 7 Records. 7-5 "Dastardly attack by the Nazis"—Talk.
Gujarati:—11 a.m. Records. 11-5 News. 11-20 Records. 11-25 "Hitler Petain Tussle"—Talk. 11-30 Records. 11-35 "Egypt after Western Desert Offensive"—Talk. 4-30 p.m. Records. 4-35 "Week of War"—Talk. 4-40 Records. 4-45 News. 5 Records. 5-5 "Russia and Nazis"—Talk.
Hindustani:—6 p.m. Records 6-5 "Hitler-Petain Tussle"—Talk. 6-10 Records. 6-15 "Egypt after Western Desert Offensive"—Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 News. 6-40 Records. 6-45 "Russia and Nazis"—Talk. 6-50 Records. 6-55 "Week of War"—Talk.

MR. K NATARAJAN

His Services To Journalism And Social Reform

(By P. A. M.)

"The celebrated leader is an almost solitary instance of a great man who neither sought nor shunned greatness, who found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty." These words of Macaulay came to my mind as I read that after over fifty years of strenuous life as a journalist and public worker Mr. K. Natarajan is to retire from the editing of the Indian Social Reformer which will now be in the hands of his gifted and able son and co-editor. Mr. Natarajan's place is with the giants of public life. There is hardly any aspect of public affairs in which he has not interested himself, and whatever he has touched he has vivified. But his life has been mainly dedicated to the cause of social reform in India. The mere politician in India has always the support of his people so long as he fights alien rule. The "Social Reformer" on the other hand has to face bitter opposition from his own people—even in his own home—and his work is often hard and heart-breaking.

"They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee?
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged—and sank at last."

It is very doubtful if after all the political agitation of years India is any the better politically, what with the increasing communal divisions and disrespect for law and order and the growing contempt among Congress leaders for the civil liberties of the people—

"And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight
Where ignorant armies clash by night."

But there is no doubt that in the field of social reform India has advanced beyond recognition. The credit for that goes to a great extent to Mr. K. Natarajan. He has stood for causes that must have seemed hopeless to men of his day. Many a time doubt and despair might have assailed lesser men but Mr. Natarajan has never saught safety in feeble or immoral compromises. He has been like "one who never turned his back but marched breast forward, never doubted clouds would break, never dreamed that, if right were worsted, wrong would triumph." It is this confident fearlessness in thought, word and action that takes him out of the usual run of politicians in India. This spirit is expressed at the head of the "Indian Social Reformer." "I will be harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice; I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

You will never find Mr. Natarajan mesmerised by stock phrases and conventional ideas in any field. He will not relax his untiring vigilance before accepting any popular idea or theory nor will he shirk accurate research before expounding his view or criticising any other view. These qualities of calm courage and independence of thought are the outcome of a certain integrity of character that is alas, a vanishing quality in modern politics. Neither the claims of friendship or family, nor motives of self-advancement have deterred him from saying what had to be said. For him there is no quibbling or juggling with words or convictions to save a friend or spare a colleague—a common failing of astute and subtle minds as of Mr. Gandhi. At the same time there is no bitterness or violence in his strongest criticism of any man. He is never blind to the better qualities of his opponents, never ungenerous in his criticism of men. It is this eagerness to see the worth of the worthy and to understand and respect the courage and convictions of those from whom he differs that has made Mr. Natarajan's criticisms constructive and effective. Thus Mr. Natarajan has not spared Mr. Jinnah in the columns of the "Indian Social Reformer" and one cannot see eye to eye with him on the subject. Yet it was characteristic of him to have recently written an excellent appreciation of Mr. Jinnah which showed an acute insight into Mr. Jinnah's character. Such insight was perhaps easy as Mr. Jinnah, too, possesses both boundless courage and unshakable honesty of purpose that make him so formidable. Mr. Natarajan has at the same time a rich sense of humour that prevents him from being dull or pontifical. People have often complained that the get-up of the "Indian Social Reformer" is very heavy and unattractive. But once you begin to read it there is a desire to devour it all up. There is wisdom in anything he writes and yet vigour and humour that make refreshing reading. Often there lurks a spirit of mischief in his comments that reveal him as human and of the earth, earthly.

He has made his mark in social reform, in politics, in education and in journalism. But I cannot help speaking of his great services to the cause of Indians abroad. Few busy men in India have found time to give an intelligent attention to the affairs of our countrymen outside India. Mr. Natarajan has given the same prominence to injustices done to Indians in the Colonies and Dominions as to the complaints of Indians here. And the same fairness and frankness have been displayed. He has never hesitated to criticise Indians when there was cause for comment. Here again is displayed the same integrity of mind that is characteristic of this man. I have read some praise of Mr. Natarajan as a man of moderate views. I do not think that expresses his personality. Mr. Natarajan's criticisms have been more dreaded by Government officials than the indictments of the most radical Congressmen. And he had been equally feared by the Congress Government when in power. He is more effective than most publicists because he says what is just and true regardless of its effect on his interests or his circle. He has never given 'to party what was meant for mankind.' Journalism for him has not been a profession but a cleansing crusade. Mr. Natarajan did not hesitate to throw up the handsome job of editorship of the "Indian Daily Mail" when he differed on a matter of principle from its proprietor, Mr. Petit. On that occasion Mr. Gandhi, on the eve of his campaign for civil disobedience, found time to write to Mr. Natarajan congratulating him on his stand, adding "Nothing less was expected of you."

It is a great pity that a man of such vast learning, experience and talents should not have written an autobiography which would in effect be an interesting history of so many movements for the advancement of India. Let us hope that in the quiet of retirement he will find time to do one more service to his country by giving them a review of over fifty years of active public life from his point of view. That point of view has never been blurred or short-sighted. Mr. Natarajan has seen life "steadily and seen it whole." He has never allowed the claims of the moment, however dear to him in themselves to effect the more lasting demands of principle. This was recently demonstrated when he opposed tooth and nail. Mr. Munshi's invaliant effort to gag public opinion by prohibiting the publication of news and views against Prohibition and the Urban Property Tax. Mr. Natarajan did not allow his love for Prohibition to over-power his hatred for any suppression of free speech. Whether the question be great or small Mr. Natarajan has always looked at it in the light of eternal principles that have silently but relentlessly governed all his actions. To see the events of almost half a century from his "wide and luminous view" would indeed be a treat and education we could not afford to miss.

What a life of vision and vigour his has been! It has been a life of high endeavour and higher achievement. His name will live when the names of more popular men will fade from the pages of Indian history. It will stand for devotion to duty without fear or without fuss, for spotless integrity and lofty idealism. His example will be all the more striking in a world where success means so much and the way to achieve it so little.

South Indian Cinema

(From A Correspondent.)

The want of a cinema theatre for the South Indian public in Matunga has been very much felt and realised and many reprerentations and appeals have not tended to redress this grievance of the South Indian Public in Matunga. Lately, about 4 or 5 years ago, this question was raised in the Municipal Corporation, but unfortunately the then Municipal Corporator for F Ward, who never cooperated with the local public or had any idea of rendering useful service to the community, replied that "Matunga did not warrant a Cinema Theatre." So the Corporation had to abandon the scheme and return the plans, etc., on the advice of a person who never really represented the Matunga public.

Now that he has been replaced by another gentleman who, I am given to understand is one interested in the welfare of the public and one who will lend his ears to any proposal for the uplift or improvement of the F Ward, it is high time that this question is taken up and the grievances set right. Matunga really wants a theatre for its population and one can be sure of support from the public.

Now, if this scheme is approved, applications may be invited from Film Companies or private gentlemen inviting specifications, etc., for the new venture. The site for the same should be near the proposed Motor Factory. This is a place ideal for a theatre and it is sure to attract large crowds.

Will the authorities concerned respond to this?

India's Export Trade

Mr. Judah Israel writes:—

Sir,—The Government of India to-day are beset with one of the greatest and gravest problems as to how to dispose off her colossal raw products of thirty crores and more. It is evident on account of the war practically the whole of the continental markets are closed to all the Indian raw products and thus the enormous surplus raw material on hand in this country.

The Economic Adviser to the Government of India and the Indian Trade Commissioner in England are vigorously in quest of altogether new markets in the North and South Americas and in all the Empire countries, viz., Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada. They are, of course, doing their utmost to create and establish new markets all over the Empire colonies but like everything else the change over must take its own due course of time to firmly establish with ever so many practical difficulties I need mention here.

I should think this the most opportune time for both India and England to merge whole-heartedly working in perfect unison like one solid homogenous mass never to be cut asunder and industrialize rapidly wide India as both these countries it is no exaggeration have tons and tons of capital, many more tons of enlightened, inventive, cultured brains and in great abundance the very best raw material and skilled, cheap labour as will not to be easily found upon the surface of the Earth.

I suggest the Government of India, in consultation with the leading Chambers of Commerce of this country, ought to, without further delay, establish Industrial Research stations all over the principal raw producing provinces in the country on the most modern lines and find out the best ways and means of utilizing and absorbing one and all of the raw products of their respective places as exist in Europe, England and America.

India will thus save herself from the enormous heavy shipping and railway freight, customs duty, insurance, etc. at first on all goods going out in a raw, crude state and again on the same returning as a finished, polished article.

In the next few years I do not see why India should not be able to export ready-made finished articles to the very countries she for years together imported her supplies from.

Having thus industrialized the whole of this country India will soon again for herself to be one of the first-class manufacturing countries of the world and of the British Empire—a thing every Indian citizen and British subject will surely feel ever proud of—making the people better fitted to get independence—the ultimate goal of wide India.

Begging Children And The Law

(From A Correspondent.)

Since 1924, Bombay has boasted of a Children Act, and since then we have seen the establishment of a Children's Court and Remand Home at Umerkhadi, and the co-ordination of the work of other homes and orphanages and schools that can cooperate in the working of the Act by receiving and caring for children who pass through the Umerkhadi clearing house. Last year witnessed the opening of the Children's Home at Chembur, towards which the Bombay public contributed generously. Since then, the Municipal Corporation has contributed a grant of 1 lakh of rupees and has voted an annual grant of Rs. 10,000. Amongst the types of children which the Children Act, "Umerkhadi" and "Chembur" exist to protect, the Beggar Child is included. The Bombay public cannot, however, rest content, nor can it be felt that the purpose of the Children Act is being satisfactorily fulfilled so long as numbers of children are still to be found in our streets, exposed to the dangers and evil influences which a life of begging involves.

An examination of the law will show how far adequate powers exist to enable the authorities to deal with beggar children. Apart from Section 121 of the City Police Act, which prescribes punishment for what might be conveniently termed simple begging, and section 27 A which provides for the punishment of incorrigibles, Section 10(1) (a) of the Bombay Children Act provides for drastic punishment of those who utilise the services of children for their own profit or who permit children under their control to so act for alms. Section 7 (1) of the same Act provides for the protection and care of children found destitute and without means of support.

It is to be expected that the enforcement of these laws will give rise to questions which must be thought out by the authorities concerned with their working, as, for example, technical questions concerning the interpretation of the term "Beggar Child" and 'destitute child.' Whatever these problems may be, they should not hinder what the law can do for the protection and reclaiming of our beggar children. We are all aware that the destitute child and the child who is used for begging purposes are liable to become a professional beggar and even a criminal. Delay is re-cuing him from street begging will end in multiplying our social problems and difficulties in the future. If the law as it affects beggar children can be strictly enforced to-day, it will, moreover, have a salutary effect on the undesirable habits of certain adult beggars, and it will go far to check many of these who carry on their profession in the city streets to-day.

While it is recognised that much good work has already been accomplished under the Bombay Children Act, it is painfully evident that much still remains to be done in so far as begggar children are concerned. The Children's Aid Society has taken upon itself a very responsible work and will doubtless look to the public for continued and increased support in the future. In return, is it too much to ask that the Children Act may be so effectively enforced as to clear from our streets, our bus and tram stations, our railway stations, markets and other public places, 'the children' who can still be found begging there to-day?

Economics Of Khaddar

(From A Correspondent.)

Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh is every year spending lacs of rupees, for the last several years after the manufacture of Khaddar. Everybody knows that hand-spun and hand-woven cloth is 100 per cent. dearer than ordinary mill made cloth. Besides it is the experience of many that hand-spun cloth has about 50 per cent. shorter life than the mill-spun cloth; however this statement may be challenged by those who believe that Spinning wheel is the universal remedy for the woes of India. The A. B. C. S. pays about four annas per day as wages to spinners, though the worth of the work done is about about two annas. This is done on the ground of supporting the unemployed. It may be noted that this additional dole of annas-two per day per spinner is added to the sale price of the cloth and the buyer has to pay it. It is the rich and the middle-class who use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and it is they who pay this extra cost, out of sheer patriotism. But it is a question for consideration how long this feeling of patriotism will last. Still more important question for consideration is whether this policy of A. B. C. S. is financially sound and in the interest of India. It is now time for considering whether any alternative and financially sounder scheme should be adopted or not. The Congress has appointed a National Planning Committee to consider the various economic problems of this Country. I do not know whether the Congress has asked this committee to investigate the financial and other aspects of the activities of the A. B. C. S. I am not an economist myself but I have taken the opportunity of discussing this "Charkha Business" with those who know economics and they have opined that this kind of "dole" to the unemployed is the most uneconomic and there are better and financially more sounder ways of helping the poor unemployed. In conclusion let us hope that Mahatmaji will refer this matter to the National Planning Committee for frank and unbiased opinion.

Commercial Education

Mr. Kumar A. Dorle writes:—

With the assured development of industry and commerce due to war the demand for Commerce Graduates has increased.

For the present, a student preparing for B. Com. Examination has to study seven subjects including English, Accountancy, and Banking. Some subjects like Mercantile and Industrial law, M. E. D. and Accountancy and auditing require a lot of work on the part of every student of average intelligence.

Sometimes the practical work involved in the subject of Accountancy is burdensome. Moreover, a subject like M. E. D. covers a vast range of economic history of India, England, Japan U. S. A., Germany and Russia. With such a heavy work in hand, a student is compelled to labour without any kind of interest in the subjects at least for six to eight hours a day. This is impracticable for one who regularly attends to his College classes. One more novel thing about the subject of English is that it has proved to be a stumbling block to a majority of students although it is an easy subject. This is all responsible for negligence of this subject by the students since they are inclined to devote most of their time at their disposal to other subjects due to pressure of work.

Under such existing conditions, University of Bombay should recognise in future the necessities of reducing the number of subjects for B. Com. Examination. Some of the subjects are interdependent, and it would be practicable to introduce only five subjects instead of seven. In the same way, prescribed books except in English are also desirable part of future curriculum. Mere prescription of books will not lower the general standard of education, which depends upon the instruction imparted on modern lines and not on how the books are prescribed. Again, the degree of confidence and moral spirit of the students is enhanced by prescription of books. It is admitted that a majority of the students fail in their examination due to an element of uncertainty introduced by the heavy burden of all subjects. So, a tendency of the students to pass in by getting exemptions is observable.

As a natural consequence, they fail to get the employment in Government Departments due to some restrictions with reference to the age of the candidates. So the fact remains that much remains to be done in the right channel. These are the only possible suggestions at the present stage of development of commercial education especially in Bombay Province.

ROOT CAUSE OF FANATICISM

Foreign System Of Election Must Go, Says Sir M. Yakub

MORADABAD, Jan. 3.

Addressing a public meeting held in the Town Hall last evening, Sir Mohammad Yakub said that the two chief causes that disturbed communal relations in India were a wrong conception of religious teaching and blind following of the western type of democracy in India.

He thought that both Hindus and Muslims had forgotten the true spirit of their religion and were following only outward formalities in an aggressive form. This resulted in friction. He also pointed out that the introduction of a foreign system of election was the root cause of fanaticism.

He exhorted the people to unite and lend support to the British in the present war.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE BAN ON "INDIAN EXPRESS"

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 4.

Bringing or taking by sea, backwater or land, into or out from Travancore of any copy of any issue of the newspaper "The Indian Express" Madras, is prohibited by a notification issued by the Travancore Government under the Sea Customs Act today.

The prohibition also applies to any other documents containing extracts from or copies, reprints and reproductions from the "Indian Express".

Explaining the order, the Press note says that it is passed with special reference to certain notes and editorials that are regarded as vulgar and derogatory not only to the Travancore Government but to His Highness the Maharajah and members of the Royal family.—A. P.

Baroda Labour Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Baroda Raj Kamdar Parishat, a meeting of the labourers of Baroda was held in the Jubilee Garden. The meeting discussed the question of the decision of the Arbitration Board and chalked out the programme "for making the Parishat (to be held shortly) a success."

The following office-bearers of the Reception Committee were elected:—

Mr. Sabnis — Chairman.

Mr. Sakir Miyan and Maneklal —Secretaries.

Mr. Trivedi — Treasurer.

A deputation to be sent to the Arbitrator for a speedy decision.

ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrested on a charge of theft by the Agripada Police, one Mahadeo Narayan was produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

It was alleged that the accused was allowed by a Hotel Proprietor to sleep in his hotel. On December 28 in the afternoon, the accused, it was alleged, went out on some pretext. Immediately afterwards the proprietor found the cash of Rs. 54 missing from his cash box. He lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested yesterday.

Pending further inquiries the Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded in police custody.

START AYURVEDIC SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Pandit Joshi's Appeal To Vaids

(From Our Correspondent).

YAVALE, Jan. 3.

The monthly flag salutation ceremony took place here when the Congress volunteers, the members of the Seva Dal and Seva Sainik were present in full strength.

It is understood that Mr. Abarao Apte has been transferred from Nasik to Thana jail. He has written from Thana to his friends to state that he is keeping quite well and eagerly inquiring about the developments in the Congress movements. His son Mr. Shambhurao Apte has just returned after seeing him.

Pandit Joshi, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Vaidic Conference has been touring through the Nasik District in connection with the holding of the next conference session and for carrying the message of Ayurved to the villagers who have during the 200 years of British rule become great believers in the Western system of medicine.

He delivered a very well-studied lecture at Yavale under the presidency of Dr. Bhausaheb Bhat, M.B.B.S., when he explained the relationship between the Ayurvedic and the Western systems of medicine in the past, present and the likely relationship in future.

He strongly urged the practitioners in the Ayurvedic system to organise themselves and to help in starting schools and colleges and hospitals on the same scale that has been done for the Western system of medicine.

It was the duty of the Vaids not only to give medicine when people lost their health but to teach them the means of maintaining their health in good condition. Ayurvedic system was not a system for giving medicines only but, more important still for preserving the health of the people. The practitioners must so conduct themselves and so carry on their activities that they would be able to win the confidence of the people.

The manuscript annual "Seva Sainik" will be out as usual on the Independence Day.

Prominent workers of the Seva Dal and some of the volunteers have come to the "Shibir" of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee at Kopargaon.

Mr. Madnath Thatte, instructor of the Seva Dal has been conducting drill and physical training classes for the past few days and the tone of the Seva Dal is being steadily raised.

CHARGED WITH SUTTA GAMBLING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Last night the Nagpada Police arrested one Anaji Yeshwant Rane on a charge of Satta Gambling on the Road side. Satta chits and cash amounting to Rs. 28 were alleged to have been found on his person.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning and was allowed bail pending further police inquiries.

Woman Fatally Burnt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Surajbai Motilal, a 23-year old woman of Matunga, died of burns in the hospital on Friday.

Evidence disclosed that while she was lifting a pot of water from the stove, her sari came in contact with the flames with the result that she sustained severe burns all over her body on December 30 last.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury at the inquest, held.

Prevention Of Crime In City

Public Extends Valuable Collaboration To Police

Since the Crime Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. commenced, on August 30, 1940, issuing to the Press a weekly "Police News" item, the value of Public co-operation in preventing and detecting the spread of many forms or crime, has frequently been demonstrated. The recent arrest, at Delhi, of a man who had been responsible for swindling several firms and persons in Bombay, and his subsequent conviction and sentence by a Bombay court, on eight counts, of cheating, were brought about by just such an instance of valuable co-operation.

The Bombay C.I.D. arranged for publication of the "wanted" man's photograph in the Press and a member of the public recognized the photograph as that of a fellow passenger who had travelled by train with him from Bombay to Delhi a few days previously, posing as an Air Force officer. The person who had recognised the subject of the photograph immediately informed the local C.I.D. who got into communication with the Delhi police and arranged for the criminal's arrest. Thus the public and the Press lent valuable aid to the authorities in checking a series of crimes which the perpetrator might otherwise have continued to practice at the expense of an unsuspecting public.

USEFUL RESULTS

There have also been numerous other indications of the useful results which can be brought about by collaboration between the public, and the police, with the Press as a medium of contact between the two and is hoped that continued co-operation of the type referred to will have a telling effect on the prevalence of certain types of local crime. The fundamental object of all Police work is to enforce the law and prevent its breach so that a law-abiding public may go about its occasions in safety and it therefore follows logically that all co-operation by member of the public must ultimately accrue to their own benefit.

A bell weighing 25 seers which was kept on the platform at Reay Road Railway station for the purpose of sounding a warning in the event of an air raid, was stolen during the week, while thieves in the North of the city cut and removed lengths of valuable telegraph wires from lines near Koliwada Bridge. These thefts of telegraph wire apart from the actual value of the property involved, cause serious interference with important lines of communication and members of the public are requested to communicate immediately with the police if they possess any information regarding the perpetrators of these thefts, or of any attempts to dispose of the stolen wire which is probably sold by weight to scrap metal dealers for the value of the copper.

The Police have again been receiving reports of thefts of cameras, binoculars, radio sets etc. from flats in the Churchgate Reclamation area, and it is believed that these thefts are the work of the same criminal who recently after stealing a radio set from a Marine Drive flat engaged a coolie to carry away his loot. This individual is believed to be a Christian, aged about 22 slimly built, with rather sunken cheeks. He dresses in a light grey cotton suit with a felt hat and generally operates during the afternoon while the occupants of flats are asleep, leaving entrance doors unlocked. Residents of flats, particularly those in the Churchgate Reclamation and Marine Drive areas, are requested to keep a look-out for this individual and to inform the police immediately if such a person is noticed loitering in or near buildings in the areas referred to without any reasonable excuse.

STUDENTS CONDEMN REPRESSION

Resolutions Of Shahade Taluka Students' Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

SHAHADE, Jan. 3.

The Shahade Taluka Students' Conference came off under the presidency of Com. Parulekar when over 500 students participated in the deliberations.

The president in the course of his speech explained to the students the present world situation, the significance of the various forces at work and the duty of the students at the present juncture.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions condemning the present repression, supporting the literacy campaign, the need of abolishing communalism, convening of the next conference among others.

The president in his concluding remarks acquainted the students with the circumstance in which the present political situation was created and how they could help to solve it.

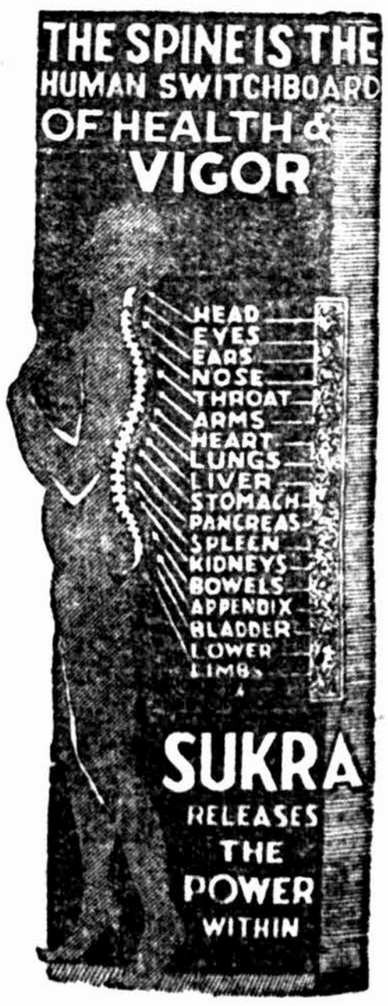
Sukra-Sanjiban

India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture

We, therefore, request all suffering people to use **SUKRA-SANJIBAN** and know for themselves what marvel Ayurveda can do. This medicine alone can completely cure them and give them health, strength and vigour of youth

1/4 Seer Rs. 4/-

Adhyaksha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



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BROOMSTICKS AND SPADES THEIR ONLY WEAPONS!

How Eves Shamed Strikers Into Resumption Of Work

DHOLPUR, Jan. 4.

FOLLOWING A STRIKING OF THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS IN MADANPURA NEAR SHAHPUR STATE A BAND OF SOCIETY WOMEN TOOK UP THE WORK OF SCAVENGING FOR THREE DAYS.

EQUIPPED WITH BROOMSTICKS AND SPADES THESE PUBLIC - SPIRITED WOMEN QUIETLY WENT ABOUT THE WORK OF REMOVING THE ACCUMULATED GARBAGE AND REFUGE AND THOROUGHLY CLEANSED THE STREETS. THE STRIKERS WHO HAD BEEN WATCHING THE SOCIETY WOMEN AT WORK RETURNED TO WORK FILLED WITH SHAME AND WITHOUT DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES.—A. P.

Mr. Dutt To Be India's Next Agent In Malaya

NEW, DELHI, Jan. 4.

It is announced that the Government of India have selected Mr. S. Dutt, I. C. S., at present Additional Deputy Secretary in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, for appointment as their next Agent in Malaya. Mr. Dutt will take over charge about the end of March.—A. P.

Viceroy Leaves Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

After about three weeks' stay in the city, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by their family and personal staff, left Calcutta this morning, on a riverine tour through the Sunderbans by the "Miss Mary Anderson." At the end of the Sunderbans trip, Their Excellencies will leave for Kathiawar and after visiting Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh and Bhavnagar will return to New Delhi on January 26.—A. P.

Winter Brings Discontent In Austria

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following cable from the Australian frontier:

It is learned from reliable sources in Vienna that the severity of winter is causing much discontent in Austria. The shortage of foodstuffs, and especially fuel, is very great. Coal is almost unobtainable in Vienna.

Under such conditions enthusiasm for the Nazis, which was evident even among the Austrians at the period of German victories, has almost disappeared. The townspeople have now to face and think of the difficulties of the situation and belief in an eventual German victory has markedly lessened, especially among workers.

The result is already apparent in the internal political life of Austria. Many meetings organised by Nazi party in workers' quarters in Vienna had to be postponed or cancelled owing to the smallness of the audiences.

Even threats of personal reprisals did not have the desired effect and in some cases the attendance was only five or ten. The Nazi salute is given infrequently and many persons were recently arrested for expressing open dissatisfaction with conditions.

Many Austrians are again having dreams of Austrian independence. Communist propaganda has also revived and many believe that a recent railway accident on the Semmering was the result of sabotage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER 26 MILLION SAND BAGS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

An order from the Government of India for 26 million sand bags has, it is understood, been received by the Indian Jute Mills Association.

The delivery of the order is to be executed in February/March.—A. P.

Value Of Life Insurance

(Contributed by Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association).

Any contribution or argument that presses home the advantages and profits of Life Assurance needs no apology.

The amount of Life Assurance carried per head of the population in India is exceptionally low when compared with any other country having the same resources as ours. While the per capita Assurance in India is Rs. 5.5 that of U.S.A. is Rs. 2,300, Canada Rs. 1,800, Great Britain and Japan Rs. 700 each and of the smaller nations of Norway, Sweden and Denmark is Rs. 450, 420 and 300 respectively. Compared with India, in size, population, and resources, at least the last three are pigmies. Yet on the average the people of these countries are better insured than the people of our land.

During the recent years, perhaps due to the fall in the rate of interest and the spread of the knowledge of Insurance, the business of Life Assurance has been making headway. In 1928 the total business in force was Rs. 47 crores, in 1929, 82 crores, 1932, 106 crores and in 1938, 277 crores the last being the latest figure available.

While 583,057 policies covering a sum of £207,627,105 were issued in England in 1924, in India in the same year only 215,000 policies assuring a total sum of Rs. 36 crores were issued. What a glaring contrast: and yet England as may be seen from the figures cited earlier is not as advanced in Insurance as U.S.A. or Canada.

One has but to glance at the vital statistics to realise the gravity of the situation. For a layman the detailed figures are not necessary. Those quoted already are sufficient to drive home to our people our backwardness in this respect.

* * * *

Now the question arises, why should one insure his life? Is not the satisfaction of present requirements more important than planning for an uncertain future?

This much everybody will agree that life is most uncertain and there is nothing more certain than Life Assurance. It may be noted here that property insurance, such as insurance against fire, is not as much a certainty as life assurance. While a house might or might not be destroyed by fire, a man is bound to die sometime or other.

Man is a social being. He has friends, relatives and acquaintances. He has a duty to perform to each of them. As a husband and father it is his duty to see that his wife and children are propely taken care of. As a member of society it is his duty to see that he leads a life which is not harmful to the society. Therefore it is rightly said that "Life insurance is a husband's duty, a wife's right and a child's claim."

Uneasy lies the head of the uninsured. Once a man insures his life he can live at peace and need not worry about the fate of his near and dear after him. "Through life insurance the Insured has projected his earning capacity beyond the grave. He is enabled to do for his family in absentia that which he would have done for him while living."

It may be objected that the very fact that a company accepts a life after medical examination is sufficient to prove that the man is healthy and is bound to live for a long time, and hence Insurance would be a loss. But figures prove the contrary. In England it is calculated that of 1,000 persons aged 30 and accepted as first class life, 16 die before one year is out, 21 in second year, 24 in third year, and 26 in fourth and so on. It is asserted that in all the above cases death was due to natural causes and was not accidental. In India where mortality rate is higher than England, the conditions must be worse.

* * * *

Life Assurance inculcates the habit of thrift in the assured. The fear of the policy lapsing forces him to keep paying the premium regularly. Thus it forces the man to be always on the vigil.

By life assurance one can avoid the heavy calls of income tax, death duties etc. As the beneficiary under the policy is generally nominated in advance, it is easy to get the claim amount. There is not the trouble of going to courts.

We believe that insurance is the best charity. "It is the function of the insurance in its numerous forms to enable individuals to safeguard themselves against such misfortunes by having the losses of the unfortunate few, paid by the contribution of the many who are exposed to the same risks." By pooling our resources together we can help our brethren and expect help in return too.

Thus we see that Life Insurance strengthens family ties, turns uncertainty into certainty and often it enables the heirs of the deceased to acquire his property without any litigation.

From the national point of view also Insurance is of great benefit. It is calculated that out of every rupee paid as premia about 14 1|2 annas go towards payment of claims. The balance of an anna and a half is spent on the expenses of management, payments of dividends of shares, etc. Thus we see that the lion's share of the premia goes to the policyholders.

Life Insurance helps in making a country more industrially advanced. By the accumulated amount of small premiums companies have been able to help industries and lead the business of a country.

Speaking of American Insurance George H. Harris said: "Individual Americans representing only 7 p.c. of world's population owns 70 p. c. of the World's Life Assurance. This (Insurance) record is a monument to the thrift, self-reliance and self responsibility of the American people, a monument to the intelligence and integrity of those who planned it and directed its activity, a monument to private initiative and private management. Those who spread its light serve their fellowmen, there is no more satisfying service."

When will India deserve such a tribute?

Home Guard Gaoled

Charged with photographing aircraft and a wireless station, William Treutler Holmes (37), was sent to prison for three months and fined £30.

He was described as the son of a German doctor and deputy commander of Home Guards.

Supt. F. C. Peel said Holmes had been engaged at a Royal Naval air station. It was there that he took the photographs.

Harold Henry Sinclair said Holmes was employed by him at an aerodrome. He (Sinclair) was in command of the Home Guard in the borough. Holmes was his deputy, and used to lecture to the N.C.O.'s in the Home Guard on aircraft.

Sergeant Elphick said that in a statement Holmes said he took the picture of a bomb crater in front of a wireless station for the purpose of lecturing to the Home Guard on high explosives.

Holmes had handed over scrapbooks filled with pictures of various types of aircraft.

IRISH PROTEST TO CHURCHILL

Twenty-four prominent Irishmen and Anglo-Irishmen have submitted a memorial to the Prime Minister remonstrating against the constitution of the Ulster Defence Volunteers.

The memorial states: "In Northern Ireland the provincial Government has been permitted to raise, arm, equip and control a force to perform the duties as to defence against invasion which are performed in the remainder of the United Kingdom by the Home Guard under military supervision and control.

"EVIL CONSEQUENCES"

"By an unfortunate expedient this new force in Northern Ireland, termed the Ulster Defence Volunteers, has been embodied as a branch of the "B" Special Constabulary of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

"By this one fact it has at once become identified with all the most bitter sectarian and political differences which have long divided Northern Ireland opinion."

Urging Mr. Churchill to take "curative action," the memorial says that the measure is "pregnant with many evil consequences."

Signatories to the memorial include the Earl of Antrim and General Sir Hubert Gough. All say they are united in an ardent desire for a British victory.

ST. DUNSTAN'S NEW YEAR APPEAL

The Chairman of the St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee (Bombay) has issued the following appeal:—

"May I, despite the many calls on your generosity suggest one way in which you can offer thanks at the start of a New Year for the immunity from war destruction which we in India enjoy? This is to assist the admirable work which is being done by the St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded British and Indian soldiers, sailors and airmen.

"The record of St. Dunstan's in the last war needs no commendation. When St. Dunstan's celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in March of this year, Sir Ian Fraser, the Chairman, recalled that the institution made nearly 3,000 war-blinded men happy.

"The present war has brought new responsibilities to St. Dunstan's. The battles in Europe and Africa, in which both British and Indian soldiers fought magnificently, and the long series of severe air raids on Great Britain, have already resulted—and are likely to result in future—in numerous cases of blindness in the defence services and among civilians. While the first call on funds collected in India for St. Dunstan's will be for Indian soldiers blinded in the war, it has been decided that those who wish to earmark their donations for air raid victims in Great Britain should do so on the understanding that the money will be devoted to that purpose.

"The Bombay St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee has already raised Rs. 25,000 since the beginning of the present war. We are trying to raise another Rs. 25,000 to bring our total to half a lakh, which is, after all, a very modest sum. Will you please help us? Cheques or contributions, however small, should be made payable to Mr. W. M. Martin, Hon. Treasurer, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Wolverhampton Works, Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Bombay."

Satyagrahis From Jhansi

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHANSI, Jan. 3.

It is reliably understood that a long list of Satyagrahis from the Jhansi District has been sent to Mahatmaji for his approval by the President of the D. C. C. It is further learnt that the list contains first the name of the President himself—Md. Afaq.

Prof. V. P. Joni, a prominent Congressman of U. P. is proceeding to Wardha to meet Mahatmaji in connection of the Satyagraha movement in the District.

Foreign and Indian Films in Town

Educational Films In Schools

(By T. R. STOBART B.Sc. of Dartington Hall Educational Film Unit.)

There is a well worn observation from Thoreau about "improved means towards unimproved ends", which we should never allow to be applied to Films in School. That is why in considering the special problem of Films we must always consider first the more general problems of Education. Then with a clear idea of our aims and objects we can proceed to discuss the special contribution films can make towards these aims.

There is a growing and more desperate need for sound education throughout the whole world to-day, probably there has ever been before in man's history. I know that many people have said that we suffer from too much Education, but on looking round at present events one can scarcely take that view seriously. Rather would it seem that a desperately under-educated world—having been presented with new powers by half-educated technicians,—was doing its best to demonstrate the hopeless inadequacy of present Education.

Good Manners First

After all, what is the use of Education if it does not train our children to think and behave decently. This comes before all knowledge and learning, before all teaching of History and Arithmetic. And in most schools the whole of this side of a child's training is left to be taken care of by the parents. How many parents can honestly qualify as teachers of decent and tolerant behaviour, intelligent criticism and awareness, and a gracious and polite approach to other people, even in disagreement?

The school must in future take over a much greater responsibility in the education of our children not only must there be education to improve the mind and training for a profession, but there must also be education to produce a good citizen. Films can play their part in all these fields.

In most countries where films are extensively employed in Schools they are normally divided into two main groups. Classroom films and "Background" films.

Classroom films are designed purely for teaching and are about subjects normally in the curriculum of schools—such as Geography, Mathematics, History and even for teaching languages. Background films are usually shown to the whole school together and not to individual classes and include Documentary and Educational. Documentary, carefully chosen Drama and perhaps even a Popeye or Mickey Mouse. These background films have as material, subjects which are not normally included in the curriculum but should be given a place of increasing importance in Schools. Subjects might include Safety First, Politics, Travel, Agriculture, Civics, Social problems, Vocational Guidance and so on. A typical programme that we should show to our children in England would include such titles as—The River (Tenersee Valley Authority)—March of time, "Inside Nazi Germany"—The life of the Gannets,—(an animal film by Julian Huxley)—Housing Problems —and Weather forecast.

Special Uses Of Films

First, and most obvious advantage of films is the speed and vividness with which a large range of subjects can be covered. This brings attendant dangers of mass production and standardisation and it is essential—as indeed it has always been—that teachers should have free intercourse with the children and that the subjects shown on the screen should be discussed either in a special class, or better, out of school. Whatever mechanical aids we have for teaching, whatever systems and fads, the fact will always remain that children owe more to contact with one good, broadminded, sympathetic teacher than to everything else put together.

Bibbo in "Snehabandhan" at Royal Opera House.

Not so widely known, and not often considered are other advantages. It has been shown by a lot of carefully conducted experiments that backward children benefit especially by the use of film. This is a consolation in the face of the growing evidence suggesting that we are born either clever or dull and those of us who are worried by the melancholy evidence of intelligence tests may take comfort in this new weapon against stupidity.

Beyond this there are also the vast uncharted fields of research into human interests. Why are we interested in X and not Y, when X and Y demand similar mental processes? Isn't it an Emotional, almost Artistic preference, and may it not in many cases be connected with vision and movement? Teachers say—"The film brings the subject alive." This is a way of expressing something that as yet we do not understand but a statement that suggests that films may one day play a bigger part in Education than has been dreamed of.

Class-Room Films

The Educational Film Producer and Director have a hard time. Most pressing is the financial problem. Someone looking at an advertisement for my own last film raised his eyebrows when I told him that there was no money in School films and pointed out that 10|- a day (6 1|2 Rs.) was a fair price for hire. He didn't realise that this film cost every bit of £100 in materials alone, nearly a year's work, and a journey from south England to the Alps, to the Lake District of North Britain and to North Scotland in winter —where incidentally photographs had to be taken a blizzard in 26 degrees of frost.

When you add these travelling expenses to a year's salary you get a fair figure. When you consider that from hire one can expect to get only one's cost of material back in five years, it becomes obvious that Classroom films need to be subsidised by Educational Authorities or Government if they are to be made in any number.

India must have her own School film unit and directors. A university degree in the subjects to be directed—History or Science —An experience of using films in many different schools, if possible and with children of many different ages—; a good grounding ordinary film technique—this must be the grounding of your directors.

We in England cannot supply India with Educational films—the psychology and background of the children are different. The ideal speed and method of presentation will be different. But we can exchange material. We in England will need material on the Geography and life of India. India will need English material from us—the journey from England to India to make a classroom film is a prohibitive expense.

I hope therefore that India will soon go in seriously for films in Schools, they have a special use here where the average child has less opportunity for travel and varied visual experience than with us, and I know that the progressive Educational bodies in England would be very glad to co-operate. Who knows but that exchange of films showing our way of life might lead to a better understanding between the future generations?

Week Of Hard Choice For All

Reuters And Tom Brown Must Be Seen

Among the new Indian films in town, 'Lagna Pahave Karoon' at West End was a hot favourite during the Christmas Holidays, particularly with Marathi-speaking screen lovers. The rush there is fully justifiable for Damuanna, Joag and Vimal do give you more than enough opportunities to laugh and thoroughly enjoy your two and half hours.

An equally crowded theatre was Cinema Majestic, where "Punarmilan" has proved to be as favourite as 'Lagna Pahave Karoon' at West End. The two pictures have nearly nothing, in common. By all means, 'Punarmilan' is a Snehaprabha picture, with her excellent songs, acting and dances. At the same time it provides a beautifully knit story, giving ample scope to show talents for Kishore Sahu, Anjali Devi and the dancing pair Mumtaz Ali and Nandini.

'Nartaki' of New Theatres in which Leela Desai has the principal role and Nazmal Hussain acts opposite her is again a beautiful picture of songs and dances. Punkaj Mullik, the favourite of musicians has much scope in it to show his acknowledged talent. As popular as the pictures at West End and Majestic is this picture at Minerva. And remember it is directed by Devki Bose.

'Puja' and 'Snehabandhan' of National Studios and Great India pictures respectively are being shown at Pathe and Royal Opera House in their second week. Both pictures have mother love for their theme. The treatment of either is wholly different and they provide nice points for comparison and contrast.

'Qaidi' at Lamington is doing very well at a theatre. more known for exhibition of stunt pictures, but now showing what is called a social. It is a film which portrays characters from Muslim Society. Nandrekar is in the leading role and it is a Film Corporation production.

'Bandhan' at Roxy, 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central and 'Narsi Bhagat' at Krishna have settled down for so long that they scarcely need any introduction.

FOREIGN FILMS

Among foreign films, screen lovers have a difficult job to choose. 'A Despatch from Reuters' at Metro, which is a beautiful biographical of Julius Reuter, the founder of that great news agency may however be recommended as the first choice.

Next must come either 'Foreign Correspondent' at New Empire or 'Tom Brown's School Days' at Excelsior. The latter is a picture for school boys as it treats of the early days of Rugby and its first great headmaster. This other is a topical film of politics, war and journalism, with the thrills of all.

At Regal is 'Down Argentine Way' and lovers of music and dance must decide in favour of that. 'The Mortal Storm' at Capitol is also a film that is specially recommended for those who have missed it before.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted suitable bride (Not ultra-modern) for young Muslim bachelor, graduate, merchant in Bombay. Highly connected. Write Box No. 14037 "B. C."

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Employed or Unemployed. Sell your spare hours for respectable agency work. We offer 185. Free particulars. Box 13962, "Bombay Chronicle."

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COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.
Regular and mechanical courses begin from 15th January. Apply for prospectus to Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, Hospital Road, Karachi.

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Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13995)

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Pomegranates (Kabuli). Fresh Blood Producers, Selected. Seedless, Sweet, Juicy. 7 lbs. 4/6, 15 lbs. 8/12, F.O.R. Destination. Fruits Lists Free. Muhiyals Limited, Peshawar City. (14058)

A Picture that goes As Smoothly as a Book

NATIONAL STUDIOS' MIGHTY PRODUCTION

Puja

Directed by A. R. KARDAR

Starring:

SARDAR AKHTAR & SITARA
WITH
JYOTI, ZAHUR RAJA and others.

Puja

gives you Drama at its mightiest, sweeping from the gay abandon of two girls' youth through the tremendous emotions of their maturity, to a climax the like of which you have not seen.

IN 2ND WEEK

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

3 THIRD THRILLING WEEK FROM TUESDAY!.....

A SUBLIME LYRIC TENDERLY TOLD!

SOARING HIGHER THAN EVEN A SKY-LARK!

NEW THEATRES' TOP NOTCH HIT OF THE SEASON

'NARTAKI'

Starring:—
LEELA DESAI, NAJAMUL, PUNKAJ MULLICK, JAGDISH, WASTI ETC.,

Direction:— DEVKI BOSE.
Music— P. MULLICK

Attracting the Elite at
MINERVA
TALKIES LAMINGTON RD.
Time: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

ITS TERROR & ITS GLORY

4TH GREAT WEEK

WILL HOLD YOU IN CHAINS OF STEEL!!

Film Corporation of India's Super Social

'QAIDI'

(A PRISONER)

Starring:—
RAMOLA, NANDREKAR, MEHTAB, WASTI ETC.

Direction: HASNAIN

Time—4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat, Sun. & Holidays at 2 p. m.

LAMINGTON
TALKIES LAMINGTON RD.

A PAKISTAN FOR HARIJANS!

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Resolutions offering the wholehearted co-operation of the Scheduled Castes to the British Government in their war effort and their non-participation in the Satyagraha movement launched by the Congress, were unanimously passed at the Bhandara District Scheduled Castes Conference, held at Tiroda village, under the presidency of Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj.

MR. RAJBHOJ ENUMERATED THE GRIEVANCES OF HIS COMMUNITY, AND ALSO SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR DEMANDING COMPLETE SEPARATION FROM THE CASTE HINDUS, ON THE LINES OF MR. JINNAH'S DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN.—A. P.

TASK FOR INDIAN CHRISTIANS

"Missionaries Of Peace & Goodwill"

NANDYAL, Jan. 4.

"It is the duty of every Indian Christian to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill among communities and I ask everyone of them to turn himself into an ardent missionary and preach the gospel of human brotherhood, mutual trust, tolerance and love and bring together the Hindus and Muslims and members of our community and others for the service of our motherland", said Dr. V. K. John presiding over the Third Conference of the Andhra Provincial Christian Association held here to-day.

Proceeding he said the country was sick of deadlock communalism and satyagraha.

He declared, "it is sufficient for me to say that if I read the minds of my countrymen aright this country is sick of this deadlock, sick of rank communalism, sick of the Satyagraha movement and is dissatisfied with the British statesmen who confess failure and say that they shall not take any further initiative."

He observed the cry for Pakistan was a counsel of despair and they ought to object strongly to the division of India into a Hindu India and a Muslim India. Such a division is not in the interests of the Indian Christian community and other minority communities.—A. P.

"SUBHAS DAY" ON JAN. 23

Caveesher Appeals For All-India Demonstrations

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, Acting President, All-India Forward Bloc, in the course of a statement appeals to Indians particularly youngmen and members of the Forward Bloc, to observe January 23 as "Subhas Bose Day."

Peaceful processions and meetings, he says, should be held on that day all over the country and prayers offered for his speedy recovery and for the success of the programme laid down by him for the uplift of the country."—A. P.

Burglar Killed In Tussle With Villagers

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Jan. 3.

One burglar was killed and five villagers were injured in a tussle between two armed burglars and the villagers on Wednesday night in a village near here.

The burglars broke into a house and while removing vessels and other articles, the house owner woke up but was attacked by the burglars.

The neighbours, however, awakened by the noise arrived on the scene and in the fight that followed, one of the burglars was killed while the other made good his escape.—A.P.

Gandhiji Calls Back Yeshdev

Visit To Ceylon For Studying Conditions There Cancelled

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. Dharam Yeshdev, who had been telegraphically asked by Mahatma Gandhi to cancel his visit to Ceylon and return to Wardha while on his way at Madras to Ceylon, left Madras this morning for Wardha.

When the Ceylon Indian delegation met Mahatma Gandhi they requested him to depute someone to proceed to Ceylon and study the problem on the spot and make a general survey of living conditions and other problems in the island.

In response to this request of the Ceylon Indian delegation Mr. Yeshdev was selected to proceed to the island.—A. P.

Gandhiji May Open Kamala Nehru Hospital

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital is nearing completion. Efforts are being made to open at least a part of it by the end of this month or early February.

Mahatma Gandhi, who laid the corner stone of the building about a year ago, is again likely to come here to open the hospital.—A. P.

Sequel To Protest Strike Against Sane Guruji's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)
DHULE, Jan. 3.

A complete strike was declared by the workers of the Pratap Mills on the receipt of the news of the arrest of Mr. Sane Guruji.

It is understood that when the next day the workers returned to duty the authorities of the mills refused to take back the men from the Dyeing Department.

In order to help in the success of the Congress movement nonstop spinning of yarn and "namasaptaha" will be observed for one week at Pratappur, Talode. The week starts from today. Mass spinning on takli and propaganda of Congress constructive programme will also be carried on during the week.

Mr. S. S. Borse, a student from Mohadi has won the first prize in Modi handwriting in the Vernacular Final Examination for 1940.

Kolhapur Officials Resign

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Bala Ishwar Powar, Private Secretary to the Ex-Maharaja of Kolhapur, and Mr. Daulatraobaba Jadhav, Financial Secretary, have been relieved from State Service this afternoon. It is said that they resigned their jobs under the advice of the Prime Minister.

Association For South Indian Journalists?

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Andhra Provincial Journalists' Association and the Tamil Nadu Journalists Federation, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan (editor of "Swadeshmitran") presiding, it was decided to hold a conference of journalists in Madras during the Easter Holidays with a view to forming a central organisation of South Indian Journalists to which existing representative organisations may be affiliated.—A. P.

Pierrot's Easy Win In Danebury Handicap

Eude's Long-Priced Double: Hat-Trick By Neocell

A mediocre crowd turned up at Mahaluxmi for the Second Day of the Winter Meeting, which was held under pleasant weather conditions. The exchanges of the day were fairly even, five well-backed horses winning in the lengthy card of ten events.

Jockey Eude, the brilliant French lightweight, pulled off a long-priced double on Fifty Fifty and Faruq Pasha, paying sensational dividends.

Schooling honours went to trainers Bhosale and Patel who scored a double each.

PIERROT'S EASY WIN

The Danebury Handicap was annexed by the solidly backed Pierrot in a facile fashion for his new owner H. A. Scindia of Gwalior. Glory of India and Royal Romance, standing down, the field of nine was despatched to a fairly level start. Keeping his ward quite prominently throughout, Jones took the lead from the first enclosure and won easily by two lengths.

Leander and Sea Battle all well fancied were the place getters, while One I Love, groaning under the welter-weight dragged on to lead the beaten section. The Kashmir Bracket had a substantial portion of the betting but none of them was in the picture.

No victory in the day was so readily gained as Atilla's in the Madras Plate, when he won by four lengths. In the next two races too, punters spotted out the winners quite correctly, Tiger King and Dabbs, both being popular winners.

EUDE'S SURPRISES

The Sargodha Plate held the first big surprise of the day. Swastika and Captain Blood, were fancied much by the punters but the winner was from Hewitt's stable. Fifty Fifty after a series of unimpressive displays this season, at Poona and Bombay, accounted for the field of twelve, by winning with Eude up by half a length paying Rs. 232 for win. Just opposite the Grand Stand, Jones was dislodged from Swastika but fortunately he escaped unhurt.

The bigger surprise was in the Agra Plate, in which Pushpamala was backed as if defeat was out of question. But Faruq Pasha, a stout-hearted customer, under the handling of Eude, literally slammed the opposition, by a length and a half. There was a frantic struggle for the minor berths, between Ubayan Faisal, Banash Amer and Pushpamala, and short head verdicts separated them.

A BITTER SHOCK

Sappho's failure was a rude shock to the punters. The mare was difficult to be backed at evens though Gay Spaniard too was in great demand. But in the race, His Excellency's mare ran like a coot. Gay Spaniard gave Britt his only win for the day. Zenith and Eager Tit ran up for the lesser ranks while Miss Lena was an indifferent fourth.

NEOCELL'S HAT-TRICK

Neocell fresh from her two consecutive victories, did the hat trick for her owner Mrs. Justice. But her victory was not so easily gained. The race itself was one of the most spectacular races, one has seen for a long time. Four horses in a row ran in a level past the winning post. The rankings were Neocell, Albertine, Deccan Queen, and Lens in the order, short head and short head separating them.

The daily double paid Rs. 56 and the treble Rs. 7,847-8 on the tickets combing Meddlesome, Faruq Pasha, and Pierrot.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Shri Rajaram's ATILLA 8/12, Y. S. Khan 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9/0, Oosman 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH SAGBAN 7/7, Balla Bellai 3
Mr. Latiff Essa's QA'ID AL FURAT 7/13 (cd. 8/1), Lalloo 4
All ran.
Won by 4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 min. 38 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 54 and Rs. 103 for places.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance—7 furlongs.
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's TIGER KING 8/0, Brace 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's METRO 8/8, Eude 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's SARKHAT HAMYAR 8/13, Davison 3
Shri Rajaram's ANEED 8/8, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Rafat Beg 8/13. Mikhlif Jabir 8/0.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 38 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Shri Rajaram's DABBS 8/8, Sibbritt 1
Nawabzada Fakhr ul-Mulk of Bhopal's COTYS 7/11, Eude 2
Mr. G. McElligott and Mrs. M. Clarke's DURANGO 8/2, Davison 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's TAIK 8/4, Brace 4
Not run: Kybo 8/2, Dante 7/9.
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 57 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. Svamvur's FIFTY FIFTY 7/9, Eude 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MURAD 8/0, Jadhav 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8/11, Davison ...3
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's RAFFLE 8/9, Bond 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 17 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 232 for win; Rs. 41, Rs. 38 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE AINTREE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MEDDLESOME 8/0, Davison 1
Messrs. E. D. and P. D. Pandole's NEUVY 9/0, Whiteside 2
Mrs. J. E. Malone's GANYMEDE 7/9, Eude 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's LINGFIELD 9/0, Marrable 4
Not run: Pompeian 8/11.
Won by 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 14 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 80 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 39 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mrs. W. F. J. Davis's PRINCEP 9/0, Marrable 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's SUNRICH 9/2, Davison 2
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's FANCY GLEN 7/12 (cd. 7/13) Brace 3
Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 8/5, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Princess Mumtaz 8/12.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 58 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE AGRA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. F. A Irani's FARUQ PASHA 8/6, Eude 1
Shri Rajaram's UBAYAN FAISAL 7/9 (cd. 7/10), Sibbritt 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH AMER 8/0, Britt 3
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8/4, Jones 4
Not run: Varant Kumari 9/2.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths short head, short head.
Time: 2 mins. 6 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 287 for win; Rs. 58, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PIERROT 8/9, Jones
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's LEANDER 8/7, Whiteside 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's SEA BATTLE 7/9, Eude 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 9/7, Davison 4
Not run: Glory of India 9/7, Royal Romance 7/12.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8/12, Britt 1
Mrs. L. Brooker and Mrs. J. A Grimshaw's ZENITH 7/9, Roberts 2
Mr. G. Subbarow's EAGER TIT 8/12, Brace 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 7/4, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Blue Mantle 8/5, Star of Baroda 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20 for places
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's NEOCELL 9/2, Roberts, ...1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 9/9, Sibbritt 2
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's DECCAN QUEEN 8/4, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 9/0 Maxwell 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 69 for win Rs. 23, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by J. B. Malone.

BRADMAN'S NEW RECORD?

Twice Bowled For Zero In Successive Matches!

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.

Don Bradman was out in the first ball for the second time in successive matches. He was playing for a side captained by himself against a side captained by McCabe which won by an innings and 103 runs.

Scores:—McCab's side 449 for nine wickets, and declared. Bradman's team 205 and 141.—Reuter.

Postal Business In Nizam's Dominions

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail).

Over 33 million ordinary and registered letters, six lakhs of money orders of the value of Rs. 408 lakhs passed through 1,078 Post Offices spread over the Dominions, according to the annual administration report of the Nizam's Postal Department for 1348 Fasli (1938-39).

One hundred and fifty-nine new Post Offices were established and 322 letter boxes were installed in the districts during the year. The Savings Bank accounts had 10,000 depositors with a sum amounting to Rs. 118 lakhs. The department made a profit of Rs. 2 lakhs from an income of Rs. 11¼ lakhs.

COUNTRY LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN HYDERABAD STATE

A substantial decrease in the consumption of country liquor is a feature of the report on the administration of the Abkari Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1348 Fasli (1938-39). It is suggested that this is an indirect result of the successful carrying out of the policy of maximum revenue with minimum consumption. The bad economic conditions throughout the Dominions during the year, were also largely responsible for this reduction in consumption, says the report. There was a decrease in the number of sendhi and toddy trees tapped and one shop provided country liquor for every 4,400 persons as compared with 2,346 persons three years ago. Over 700 cases of illicit distillation were detected and prosecuted.

Loud Speaker In Mosque

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 3.

Can a loud speaker be used in mosques at prayer time? The Ecclesiastical Department of the Nizam's Government has referred this point to the Majlis-Ullema-i-Deccan (interpretors of the Shariat) whose decision is awaited with interest.—A. P.

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA CONVENTION

Roy's Plan: To-day's Rally Of 100,000 Workers

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Mr. M. N. Roy, in the course of a statement regarding the organisation of the National Democratic Union, and about the preparations for the All-India Convention, says that Provincial Organising Committees will be immediately set up on the initiative of the respective members of the All-India Committee elected by the Calcutta Conference. Before the Provincial Conferences are held to endorse the Calcutta statement, the Provincial Organising Committees will enlist the support and co-operation of independent public men, as well as of organisations.

PROMINENCE TO LABOUR

In view of the fact that labour support is of vital importance for winning the war against Fascism, labour will be given a prominent place in the proposed National Democratic Union. It has been planned to hold anti-Fascist labour rallies in all the industrial centres of the country, with the object of forming an Indo-British Anti-Fascist Labour Front. The Indian Section of the proposed Labour Front will be formed in an All-India Anti-Fascist Labour Conference which will be held as soon as the preliminary work has been accomplished.

As labour is expected to occupy an important position in the National Democratic Union, the All-India Anti-Fascist Labour Conference will be held previous to the All-India Convention of the Union.

RALLY OF LAKH OF WORKERS

The campaign for the formation of the Labour Front will begin with a labour rally in Calcutta on Sunday (5th Jan.). The call for the rally has elicited very enthusiastic response, and about a lakh of workers are expected to assemble. A similar labour rally will be held at Jamshedpur.

In order to develop the campaign for mobilising popular support for the war against Fascism, the National Democratic Union will immediately establish offices in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. The addresses and names of persons, respectively, in charge of those offices will be announced soon."—A. P.

INDIAN SOLDIERS ON "AIR" TO-DAY.

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A recorded programme by Indian soldiers in Malaya will be broadcast from All-India Radio, Delhi, Sunday, (January 5), at 6-15 p.m. The programme will include short talks by Indian soldiers in Malaya, giving lively descriptions of their daily life, chorus songs and performances by the band of the 19th Hyderabad regiment. The programme will be heard on all the four wavelengths from Delhi.—A. P.

KRIPALANI RETURNS TO ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived here this evening from Wardha, where he had gone to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P. Special.

PT. K. K. MALAVIYA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The body of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M.L.A., (Central) who died at Delhi, was brought here to-day. The funeral will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

BARODA MEETS CEYLON

Poor Scoring: Kelaart Captures Four For 37: Jayawickrema & Wahid Stop Rot

BARODA, Jan. 4.

The two-day match between the Ceylon XI and Baroda commenced here to-day on the Baroda College ground before a good gathering. At the close of play on Saturday the position was

BARODA (1st Innings)	136
CEYLON (1st Innings for 5 wkts.)	131

DISASTROUS START

Baroda batted first sending in M. Naidu and Pawar. The start was disastrous for the home side. The first wicket falling before a single had been scored, Naidu being caught by Navaratne off Jayasundera. The second wicket fell at eleven. After two more batsmen had been dismissed cheaply, C. S. Naidu added 26 runs by means of some forceful cricket. After an hour's play the score was 61 for five wickets.

Things continued badly for Baroda and their innings terminated an hour and a quarter after lunch, with a total standing at 136. There was nothing brilliant in any of the batting efforts, the highest total coming from C. S. Nayudu 26.

Ceylon fared as badly as the home side. In the half hour's play before tea they lost three men for 23. But Wahid defending stolidly from the start of the innings provided the main resistance to the Baroda attack. He received able support from Jayawickrema, A. H. Gooneratne and G. Gooneratne, they prevented an absolute rout. Jayavickrema batted for an hour and his partnership with Wahid produced 62 runs. Wahid has so far been playing for two hours.

At the close of play Ceylon had scored 131 for five wickets. Wahid was batting with 36 to his credit. Jayawickrema gave his side a valuable 42.

BARODA (1st Innings)

M. Naidu, c Navaratne, b Jayasundera	0
Pawar, b Jayasundera	11
Adhikari, c Jayawickrema, b Kelaart	0
Nimbalkar, b Kelaart	11
C. S. Nayudu, b Kelaart	26
Ghorpade, b Jayasundera	18
Indulkar, l.b.w., Wahid	24
Pandit, l.b.w., Jayawickrema	23
Vinod, run out	5
Ahmed Patel, not out	2
Gai, c G. Gooneratne, b Kelaart	2
Extras	14
Total	136

BOWLING:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jayasundera	15	3	32	3
Kelaart	22.4	7	37	4
Porritt	16	4	40	0
Jayawickrema	7	3	10	1
Wahid	5	3	3	1

CEYLON (1st innings)

Mendis, c Naidu, b Patel	14
Wahid, batting	36
Kelaart, b Patel	6
Solomon, b Gai	2
Jayawickrema, c Adhikari, b Gai	42
A. Gooneratne, c Sub., b Vinod	13
G. Gooneratne, batting	7
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	131

BOWLING:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Patel	12	2	36	2
Gai	9	0	28	2
Nayudu	14	1	42	0
Vinod	7	2	14	1

FESTIVAL CRICKET AT CALCUTTA

Azmat Ali Khan's Good Batting: Ram Sing Bowls Well

Governor of Bengal's XI (1st Innings)	364
Viceroy's XI (1st Innings)	302

CALCUTTA, January 4.

In the Festival match here when stumps were drawn on Saturday the Viceroy's XI had concluded their first innings, collecting 302 runs, in reply to 364, which the Governor of Bengal's XI had scored on Friday, the first day of the match. The Governor's side will enter on their second venture on Sunday morning.

GOVERNOR'S SIDE RESUME.

Mankad and Qumar-ud-Din who resumed the first innings of the Viceroy's XI began cautiously. S. Banerjee opened the attack to Mankad while Longfield supported from the other end. The Nawanagar batsman got 2 singles, one from each bowler, and Qumar-ud-Din hit the first boundary of the day to bring 25 on the board.

S. Banerjee was bowling fast and Longfield maintained a consistent length and the batsmen were subdued. At 40 Major Nayudu introduced the first bowling change by bringing Palia in place of Longfield while Dr. Jehangir Khan relieved Banerjee at the other end. Mankad late cut the Punjab bowler but Ram Singh fielding in the country prevented the ball from reaching the ropes.

At 44 Longfield brought off a fine catch to cut short Mankad's stay when he had scored only 11 runs after staying for 51 minutes. (44—3—11).

AMAR NATH IN.

Amar Nath now came and opened with a pull to the ropes, bringing 50 on the board in 55 minutes. Making a graceful start, he scored mainly through carpet drives. Qumar-ud-Din was keeping his end up and soon reached his thirties with four hits to the boundary.

At 13 Amar Nath had a lucky escape, when Major C. K. Nayudu failed to catch him in the slips.

The rate of scoring had improved by now and one hour's play in the morning had produced 63 runs. At 80, Major Naidu himself took a turn with the ball in the place of Palia but at 86 Dr. Jehangir got his first wicket when Qumar-ud-Din was caught by Dilawar for 42. (86—4—42). He played stolidly but with style for 65 minutes and hit 5 boundaries.

The Viceroy's XI hoisted their first century after the innings had lasted 95 minutes.

S. Banerjee came on in the place of Dr. Jehangir. Amar Nath hooked Banerjee for a four to reach his 30, including two fours in 33 minutes and soon after he repeated the performance. At 114 A. G. Ram Singh, the Madras left-hander, was given a turn with the ball and Longfield was switched on to the other side.

Nazir Ali, who had joined Amar Nath for the fifth wicket, left his partner to do all the scoring. The frequent bowling changes kept the rate of scoring down and the second hour's play produced only 47 runs.

AMAR NATH GETS 50.

Amar Nath reached the fifty soon after the resumption. Nazir was missed behind the wicket off Banerjee when his score was twenty.

The large crowd now present saw the batsmen fighting for runs. A smart piece of fielding and throwing in by Nayudu had Nazir Ali run out. In partnership with Amar Nath, Nazir Ali had added sixty-five runs for the fifth wicket (151—5—23).

The Maharaja of Patiala now joined Amar Nath. He started by hitting Ram Singh three times in succession to the boundary. S. Bannerjee was bowling very fast in his post-lunch spell but the Maharaja square cut him with ease. The rate of scoring had increased appreciably.

PATIALA OUT

Nayudu persevered with Ram Singh and was rewarded with a wicket, the Madras bowler beating the Maharaja of Patiala at 24 (183-6-24). He had batted for thirtytwo minutes and had hit five fours.

Azmat Khan filled the vacancy but immediately afterwards lost Amar Nath, who was caught behind the wicket off Jehangir Khan. (185-7-62). Amar Nath had played for 145 minutes, very cautiously, and had hit four fours. Dilawar Hussain had now caught three batsmen and had given only one bye.

Raja Bhalinder Singh now came in and the 200 of the innings was telegraphed in 211 minutes.

Azmat escaped at the hands of Longfield when his score was 10. Dr. Jehangir was the bowler to suffer. Because of their stonewalling, the batsmen were subjected to some barracking by the crowd. This was unjust as they had to play to avoid a follow-on and this they saved by reaching 215 at 3-30 p.m.

The eighth wicket showed some fight and added 55 runs in as many minutes.

Banerjee was then brought on and at 240 he had Raja Bhalinder Singh caught by N. Chatterjee for 18. (240-8-18). The teams then adjourned for tea.

AFTER TEA

Azmat took Amir Elahi to the crease to resume after tea and 250 was soon put on the board. Runs came in steadily though a dullness had descended on the game. A new ball was now taken and given to S. Banerjee whom K. Bhattacharjee supported from the other end. Amir Elahi was using the long handle and lifted the ball all over the field. Azmat, in the meantime reached his individual 50, piled in seventy minutes with half a dozen fours. Polished, though painstaking, Azmat deserved the honours of being the highest scorer of the match so far. At 299 Amir Elahi misjudged the flight of a ball from Ram Singh and was bowled for 29 (299-9-29). This pair had added 59 runs in 37 minutes.

M. Nissar came out as the last man and Azmat brought 300 on the board after the innings had lasted for (287 minutes). But at 302 Azmat was caught by Palia in the slips off Ram Singh and first innings of the Viceroy's XI came to close at 4-50 p.m. after having lasted 290 minutes. Azmat had scored 65

The Governors XI will begin their second innings on Sunday morning.

Scores:

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL'S XI

1st Innings 364

VICEROY'S XI (1st Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, c Dilawar Hussain, b Longfield	8
Murrawat Hossain, l.-b.-w. b Banerjee	6
Mankad, c Longfield, b Palia	11
Qumar-ud-Din, c. Dilawar Hussain, b J. Khan	42
Amar Nath, c Dilawar Hussain, b J. Khan	62
Nazir Ali (run out)	26
Maharaja of Patiala, b Ram Sing	24
Yuvraja Bhalinder Singh, c N Chatterjee, b S. Banerjee	18
Azmat Ali Khan, c Palia, b Ram Singh	65
Amir Elahi, b Ram Singh	29
M. Nissar (not out)	1
Extras	10
Total	302

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R	W.
S. Banerjee	21	4	62	2
Longfield	9	1	25	1
Palia	11	2	24	1
D. Jehangir Khan	26	9	57	2
C. K. Nayudu	7	0	20	0
Ram Singh	22.4	4	62	3
K. Bhattacharjee	5	0	26	0
N. Chatterjee	2	0	12	0

Cricket

'TIMES' SHIELD FINAL

Tata's Bat Whole Day For 247

The final of the cricket tournament for the "Times of India" Shield, began on Saturday, the venue being the Brabourne Stadium. The finalists this year are the B. E. S. T. Sports Club and Tata Sports Club. These teams were the last two left in last year, the B. E. S. T. taking the trophy, which was incidentally their third successive triumph. The B. E. S. T. hope to add a fourth win to their run of successes, though, the Tata side, it is said, mean to avenge their last year's defeat. Tata's at the close of play on Saturday were all out for 247.

THE GAME

On Saturday morning Tata's batted first and made a poor start losing T. K. Contractor, M. F. Mistry, K. Ratnaker and D. M. Mendon with the score standing at 62. This bad beginning was, however, retrieved by J. A. Dadyseth and S. R. Godambe, who raised the total from 62 to 158, when Godambe was unlucky to be run out. Out of the 96 runs the fifth wicket pair gave, 45 came from Godambe. This effort was flawless and sedate. Dadyseth left three runs later. This batsman's effort gave Tatas 78. He was dropped at 36. Dadyseth batted stylishly, scoring all-round the wicket. He did not hurry unduly and was not a seeker of fours. His total included two boundary hits.

AROSKAR BATS WELL

M. B. Aroskar and P. D. Madon were next associated. Thirty were added to the total of 161, mostly through Aroskar's efforts. Madon, with 8 to his credit, was clean bowled by Bode at 191.

J. P. Lewis could give his side nothing and left with a duck, the total being 197.

Aroskar was joined by M. H. Jatnawala and both batsmen attacked the bowling the pair passed the double century and were still together at 225, when the new ball was taken. Seven more runs came and Aroskar was held l.-b.-w. off Tarapore's bowling, which was incidentally this bowler's only success. Aroskar's effort was bright and he pleased fans. The last pair, Jatnawala and M. J. Maneckshaw added 15 runs, when Jatnawala in trying to hit Amladi was held by Tarapore. If Aroskar's effort was bright, Jatnawala's was brighter. He was the only batsman who recorded boundaries by driving the ball powerfully beyond the bowler to the offscreen.

THE B. E. S. T. ATTACK

Among the bowlers, D. B. Satha's figures were the best, he closed with 3 for 49. A. J. Bode also sent back three batsmen, but gave away 83 runs. V. R. Amladi's bag was two. He allowed forty-two for this. K. K. Tarapore was not quite a success. He got no wicket till the new ball was given him at 225. Here he accounted for Aroskar, No. 7 on the batting list. The dismissed batsman was held l.-b.-w.

TATA SPORTS CLUB (IST INNINGS)

T. K. Contractor, c Contractor, b Amladi	3
M. F. Mistry, c Tarapore, b Satha	17
J. A. Dadyseth, c Irani, b Satha	78
K. Ratnakar, c Satha, b Bode	7
D. M. Mendon, run out	1
S. R. Godambe, c Dalal, b Satha	45
M. B. Aroskar, l.-b.-w., b Tarapore	48
P. D. Madon, b Bode	8
J. P. Lewis, st. Printer, b Bode	0
M. H. Jatnawala, c Tarapore, b Amladi	28
M. J. Maneckshaw not out	1
Extras: Byes 8, Leg Byes 6, Wide 1, No-balls 2	17
Total	247

Falls of Wickets: 1/5, 2/49, 3/56, 4/62, 5/158, 6/161, 7/191, 8/197, 9/232, 10/247.

BOWLING:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. K. Tarapore	26	5	47	1
V. R. Amladi	21	3	34	2
A. J. Bode	41	11	83	3
D. B. Satha	30	8	49	3
S. R. Arolkar	2	0	8	0
R. S. Irani	4	1	7	0

Lahore Gymkhana Races

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A card of five events was provided to-day for the first day of the Lahore New Year Gymkhana meeting. Racing was keen and finishes exciting. Punters had the better of the exchanges as only two out of five events went to outsiders. Trainers A. S. Chhachhi saddled three winners.—A. P

CAN HITLER MOVE SOUTH?

Why Fuhrer Wants To Reach The Mediterranean

LONDON: (By Special Cable).

Mr. Vernon Bartlett writes:—

There was a time when Hitler could be found in the early hours of the morning studying plans for a new Berlin with an architect friend, for like most dictators he has the ambition to leave great monuments, which will be remembered when he himself is as dead as many of the victims of his Gestapo agents. Now those plans must be pushed aside to make room for a map of the Mediterranean.

Little, though Hitler and Mussolini may like each other, one cannot wish to see the other overthrown. Even if it is true that the Italian attack on Greece took place against the wishes of Germany, the Fuehrer must make some effort to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming Mare-Britannicum—A British Sea. At a time when his submarines are so active he must prevent that addition to our available shipping which would be supplied if all of it bound for the Far East could take the Suez route instead of the South African one!

But what can Hitler do? All his threats and exhortations will fail to inspire the ordinary Italian with enthusiasm for a war which can be of no benefit to him. The Abyssinian adventure has been a bitter disappointment to those who believed stories of the wealth that was to come from that unfriendly territory. Before Mussolini came into the present war he encouraged his followers to shout for Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Savoy, but only Germans are on French soil. The system of postponing rewards always until to-morrow is discouraging to a people who were already hard up and hungry when their leader obeyed another leader's order and sent them out to fight.

In other words, Italy is beaten, although her admission of defeat may be postponed and may still cost many British and Italian lives. Hitler must wonder how he can now close the Mediterranean. To send an army over the Brenner Pass, as he is reported to have done, would be expensive and ineffective. It would look too much like an army of occupation and there could be no surer way of making the Italians actively pro-British than to fill their towns and villages with Germans' garrisons.

DANGER OF EXTENDED COMMUNICATION

The Greeks have barred the road to Istanbul—that road which so tempted Hitler's predecessor, Kaiser Wilhelm. It would now be obvious folly for the Nazis to attack through the Balkans since they would add Turkey and probably Yugoslavia to the list of their enemies and yet if they reached the Mediterranean they would find the British in secure possession of Crete and other island bases.

Can the Nazis then advance through France or Spain? The strange story of the collapse and revival of Pierre Laval is important for two reasons. It emphasises the extent to which Marshal Petain, however sincere in his patriotism, is dependent for his position upon the whims of Hitler. Further it indicates growing resistance on the part of the French people to the policy of abject surrender.

France could not prevent a German march southwards to Marseilles or Toulon, but the probability that this further aggression would push the French colonies and the French fleet into active co-operation with the British has surely been increased by this latest evidence that the Vichy administration is not its own master. "A general in the hands of his foe," wrote Napolean, "has no power to give orders; to obey them is criminal."

German troops could reach Spain, but Spain is hungry and short of military equipment.

Hitler then might feel confident that he could in a very short while reach the Mediterranean via Spain and even that the Falangists would come actively to his support. The latest Spanish action in dismissing without warning all foreign employees of the administration of Tangier might be an encouragement to him to press forward towards the Straits of Gibraltar.

But in Spain even more than in Italy, anything in the nature of a German military occupation would lead to serious incidents and even in such peaceful villages as those of Norway small German garrisons have become seriously demoralised. Besides what General, remembering Napoleon's march to Moscow, would readily extend his lines of communication across so many thousands of kilometres of unfriendly territory? Hitler, I imagine, can get little comfort from his study of the map of the Mediterranean.

Growing Unpopularity Of War In Italy

LONDON. (By Cable)

The "Daily Telegraph" Lisbon Correspondent cables:

Increasing numbers of Italians are looking to Marshal Badoglio, late Chief of the Italian General Staff, as the man of the future. He is regarded as the one outstanding leader who is not compromised, either politically or in a military sense by the reverses in Libya and Albania.

It is commonly believed in Italy that he warned Mussolini beforehand of the magnitude of the Greek undertaking. Il Duce replied that the Greeks would offer only token resistance and the campaign would be a walkover. Therefore he sent only about a quarter of the troops Badoglio declared to be necessary.

Whether this was the reason for Badoglio's resignation is less important than the fact that many Italians believe it to be. His prestige increases rather than declines as a result of successive military reverses.

By many he is regarded as the only man capable of saving Italy from the threatening disaster. It is believed he would be ready if events called him.

In the eyes of the public, Ciano, the Foreign Minister, shares with his father-in-law Mussolini blame for the Greek fiasco. Indeed he is believed in many quarters to be the instigator of the disastrous adventure.

While Badoglio is their chief hope the Italians are aware that the Nazis may have quite a different idea of Italy's future. Large numbers of German officers are now in Rome, ostensibly as technical advisers of the Italian army. German aircraft are also much in evidence and are daily flying low over Rome.

Travellers who left Milan a few days ago report, however, that there was then no sign of German military activity in Northern Italy. All observers bear witness to the great unpopularity of the war among all classes in Italy.

How American Opinion Has Changed In 1940

LONDON (By Cable)

The "Daily Telegraph" New York Correspondent cables:

As 1940 draws to a close and one examines the position of the United States as a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain, it is impossible not to be impressed by the great changes which have taken place in American public opinion.

Twelve months ago, asserts the magazine 'Fortune' in a survey appearing in its January issue, the attitude of the people of the United States to the rest of the world was one of detached awareness which found expression in such remarks as "Well they're in the same old jam again over there—may be this time they can get along without us."

"As the year ended," says 'Fortune,' "the shift in their mood had proceeded so far that it appeared to have become an irreversible reaction." To-day the American people stand foursquare behind Great Britain. They are determined to do everything that lies within their power to help the British people to defeat Hitler. They still hope this will not involve fighting, but they are prepared to fight if necessary.

So solidly is the nation committed to the axiom that Nazism must be defeated that it is difficult to see how the groups who are opposing the policy of aiding Britain can do more than employ delaying tactics. In his fireside chat on the 29th President Roosevelt will undoubtedly put them to rout.

A public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to condemn the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress.

KHOJA WEDDING

Prince Aly Khan solemnised the marriage of Mr. Ebrahim, son of Varas Esmail Virji Madhani with Miss Zarina Parpia, B.A., daughter of Mr. Rahimbhoy P. Parpia, in the presence of a large number of distinguished guests on the 15th of December, 1940.

Bal Gandharva Nandalal Joshi, a well-known singer and gold-medalist of Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Recently he was awarded a purse and a certificate by Major Shamsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal.

The Chinese Vice-Consulate in Bombay will now be known as the Consulate for the Republic of China and Mr. C. T. Tslang, the first Consul, has taken over charge from Friday and he arrived from Fiji.

Moustache For Films

Experience Of Star Of 'Waterloo Bridge'

By ROBERT TAYLOR.

Back in the days when I was a college boy, growing a moustache was a simple process. You just let the thing grow, and there it was. If you wanted to spring it as a surprise on the unsuspecting student body, you just coaxed it along while you were away on vacation, and when you got back, there it was.

But Hollywood complicates everything, including moustaches. I'd never tried seriously to sprout one until somebody thought it would be a good idea for a role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Waterloo Bridge."

So I went ahead and grew one. Or rather, I just didn't shave the upper lip which I, in my innocence, thought was the right way to develop a good, healthy growth. The result looked like something out of an old Keystone Kop Epic. In fact, it looked as if I hadn't grown it at all, but had borrowed a roll of hair and a bottle of glue from the make-up department.

Then there was the question of trimming it. After several false starts, I decided that the easiest thing was to turn the job over to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer barber shop.

My bill there was very steep before the picture was finished, but at least my appearance met critical approval. Of course, things were complicated by the fact that for one sequence of "Waterloo Bridge" I'm supposed to look a little ancient, hair and upper lip having gone grey on me. That required a somewhat fuller, more mature growth. But all in all, we got along fairly satisfactorily. The minute camera work was completed, I dashed for the soap and the mirror and sliced off the works, just to make sure that the old face was still there. It looked quite recognizable, however, and I decided to leave it that way.

I was about to leave for a short vacation at Del Monte when Mervyn LeRoy called me in. "Bob", he said, "the moustache, you know. It photographed so well in "Waterloo Bridge" I'd like to have you grow another for "Escape." See what you can do."

So the old merry-go-round started again. I came back a few days later to show Mervyn the result. "Fine", he said, "but we've got some added scenes on "Waterloo Bridge." The middle-age sequence. Let the moustache grow some more and we'll grey it up."

I did and they did. In fact, they greyed it so well that I couldn't get the grey out of it. The only thing to do was to cut it off and start all over again.

COSMO CIRCLE

A series of lectures on the New World Order will be delivered at the Bandra Club Hall (near St. Andrew's Church, Bandra), under the auspices of "The Cosmo Circle."

Each lecture will be followed by a miniature symposium in which members will participate.

"The Church and the New World Order" will be the topic of a lecture by Rev. Fr. Balaguer, S. J., the Vicar-General of Bombay, to-day (Sunday). Prof. J. Andrade will preside.

Other topics in the series will be "Free Expression and the New World Order" by Mr. K. F. Nariman on Sunday, Jan. 19; "Rationalism in the New World Order" by Prof. R. D. Karve, M.A., Diploma d'Etudes Superelures, and "Science in the New World Order" on 26th Jan. by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of the Tata School of Social Welfare, on Sunday, 2nd Feb

The Cosmo Circle is an association of young men and women and stands for freedom of expression, cosmopolitan outlook and culture, meaning by culture, the cultivation of all one's faculties.

The Circle has been working for last three years in the Suburbs and is at present housed in the Bandra Club premises (near St. Andrew's Church).

JAPANESE RAIDS ON KUNMING

Power Station Shattered

TOKYO, Jan. 4.

From an "undisclosed" base leased to them in French Indo-China, Japanese naval planes made a "series of spirited air-raids" on Kunming, capital of Yunnan province. This statement is made in an official communique issued from the Japanese fleet in South China waters.

It adds that the squadrons bombed and shattered the Kunming hydro-electric power station and claims that the Kunming airfield and military school were blown up. Five camouflaged Chinese planes on the airfield are said to have been "machine-gunned and destroyed."—Reuter.

How Dutch Spirit Defies Nazi Brute Force

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A wave of intense patriotic feeling is now sweeping through the Netherlands, and the Nazis have taken further steps to stop this, according to well-informed Dutch circles in London. Any reference to, or demonstration in favour of members of the Royal household, is strictly forbidden and very severely punished. The wearing of orange badges on buttonholes is also strictly forbidden. Singing of the national anthem "Wilhelmus" has been banned.

After dark in blacked-out streets, however, it is still whistled and also the national anthems of Britain, France and Belgium, while when the black-out lifts Dutch, British and American flags are sometimes found flapping in the morning breeze.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PATROLS' VALUABLE WORK

LONDON.—Some of the secrets of the methodical preparations by the British Military Commanders which preceded the break through the defences of Bardia are told by Reuter's special correspondent wiring from the British headquarters in Egypt.

The correspondent says that small Australian patrols had penetrated Bardia's outer ring of defences, scores of times at night reported every detail of the Italian preparations and brought back prisoners from whom further valuable information was obtained.

British reconnaissance planes flew over Bardia defences, daily bringing back panoramic photographs of Italian dispositions and also rendered invaluable aid as spotters for the British artillery bombarding Bardia.—Reuter.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEETS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

The Committee appointed by the U. P. Muslim League on November 16, to draw up a social and economic programme for the Muslims met here to-day. The Nawab of Chhattari presided.

Those who attended included Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, and Nawab Ismail Khan.

After the Chairman's opening speech the Committee held preliminary discussions. The Committee meets again to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

Kesari-Mahratta Diamond Jubilee

Under the auspices of several public bodies in the City a public meeting will be held at Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka Samooha Hall, on Monday (6th Jan.) in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of "Kesari" and "Mahratta" at 6 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

PAKISTAN, NOT A NEW SCHEME

It Was Sponsored By Mohammad Ali

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

The claim that the Pakistan scheme sponsored by the Muslim League had been envisaged even by the late Maulana Mohammad Ali, was advanced by Choudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman, speaking at a public meeting this evening. The meeting was attended by a large number of Muslims and all speakers eulogised the qualities of head and heart of the late Maulana.

Choudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman, who was the main speaker, stated that the late Maulana was a staunch believer in Hindu-Muslim unity for which he had worked very strenuously, but he also believed that if real Hindu-Muslim unity was not attainable the Hindus and Muslims should agree among themselves on partition of the country. This was the essence of the scheme at present being propagated by the Muslim League, and which the speaker hoped would not be long in being realised.—A. P.

TWO MORE PLANES FROM N. W. F. P.?

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

The hope that two more fighter planes will be subscribed for by the Frontier province before the N. W. F. P. aircraft fund is closed at the end of March, is expressed in a communique issued to-day. It also states that out of Rs. 263,000 subscribed till now Rs. 201,000 have already been sent to the Air Ministry for the cost of three fighters for the Royal Air Force, which have been named "North-West Frontier first, second and third."—A. P. Special.

DR. GIDWANI TO SEE MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 4.

Doctor Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind P. C. C., arrived here to-night. He will see Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow to acquaint him with the situation in Sind, and to seek his permission for starting Satyagraha in that province.—A. P.

MISS NEHRU STILL IN LISBON

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The latest intimation received at Anand Bhawan shows that Miss Indira Nehru is still in Lisbon. The date of her departure is uncertain owing to the demand for seats even with priority for air journey to London.—A. P.

'Quake Shocks Felt In Nagarparkar

KARACHI, (By Mail)

Reports of earthquake tremors continue to be received from Nagarparkar. Early in the morning of December 27 the area experienced severe shocks for three minutes. People, aroused from their sleep, rushed out for safety. No loss of life is so far reported.—A. P.

SIKHS ARRESTED FOR ORGANISING UNLICENSED PROCESSION

SARGODHA, Jan. 4.

Fourteen arrests were made when some Sikhs attempted to organise a procession, it is stated, without taking a licence.

The Sikhs came into clash with the police who are alleged to have made a mild lathi-charge, and arrested about a dozen people. A dozen people are said to have sustained minor injuries as a result of the lathi charge.

Section 144 has been promulgated for a week and the situation is now quiet.—A. P.

LABOUR MEMBER'S TALK WITH T. U. DELEGATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The "United Press" understands that the subjects for discussion at to-morrow's meeting between the Labour Member with the Government of India and the Trade Union Delegation will include the Trade Disputes Act, maternity benefits, trade union and insurance business, shop assistants legislation and holidays with pay for workers.

A. I. T. U. C. CABINET MEETING

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress met to-day and formed their suggestions to be placed before the Government. Regarding the Trade Disputes Act, the "United Press" understands, the members of the Trade Union Congress are of opinion that the Act of 1929 has not been given a fair trial, and they think that the Act should be used for the settlement of all disputes.

As regards maternity benefits, the members want extension of the benefits, in addition to coal mines, to plantations, municipal and other local bodies and factory workers in the provinces where they do not exist.

In the absence of sufficient materials, the Trade Union members think that consideration of the question of trade union and insurance business should be held over at present, and that an enquiry should be held.—United Press.

DAUGHTER OF INDORE PRIME MINISTER WEDS

INDORE, Jan. 4.

Miss Kaval, daughter of Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Jagjisingh Bhagat, son of Bhagat Lachhminarain of Rawalpindi, were married to-day. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar graced the occasion by their presence. The marriage was performed according to the Sikh rites. In the evening a garden party was held on the spacious lawns of Manikbagh Annexe.—United Press.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

DEHRA DUN, Jan. 4.

Mr. Permanand, Secretary of the Bihar Radical Democratic Party, who was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dehra Dun, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules, for having made an objectionable speech at Dehra Dun on June 4, was acquitted on appeal to-day by the Sessions Judge. The Judge considered the imprisonment undergone by the accused as sufficient and remitted the rest of the sentence.—A. P.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 32,04,913/11/5.

FOR THE R.A.F.—Rs. 1,110 the Clerical staff of Government House, being proceeds of the Whist Drive and Dance organised by them on 24/11/1940. Rs. 211 the Bombay Club Tankard Circle (6th Instalment). Rs. 200 the Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield (monthly). Rs. 170 the staff of Messrs. Anchor Line Ltd. (monthly). Rs. 120/8 Mr. W. T. Suren and the staff of Messrs. W. T. Suren and Co. (monthly). Rs. 100 Mr. W. A. Bell (further donation); Dr. H. T. Sorley (monthly).

FOR THE I.A.F.—Rs. 500 Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (second six-monthly contribution). Rs. 366 the staff of the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd (monthly), Rs. 349 through the Mamlatdar, Rajapur, Ratnagiri District. Rs. 250 Mr. A. H. Wadia (monthly). Rs. 72/4 the staff of the New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd. and the Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd. (monthly). Rs. 67/15 the staff of the Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (monthly). Rs. 50 the staff of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (monthly).

Grand Total: Rs. 32,09,095/7/5.

Countrywide Protests Against Azad's Arrest

CHANCES OF SETTLEMENT RECEDE?

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Increased pessimism is noticeable in New Delhi regarding prospects of a political settlement as a result of the arrest of the Congress President, Maulana Azad, at this stage. Political observers—even those who had counted on possibilities of projected peace moves—take depressing view of the situation and feel that for some time at any rate no approach is likely to be made for re-opening negotiations with the Congress. The official attitude continues to be that so long as a challenge to law and order in the form of the Satyagraha movement continues no room exists for political negotiations.

ARTHUR MOORE'S APPEAL

In the meantime a significant appeal has been made by Mr. Arthur Moore in the columns of the "Statesman" in which he says "I remain of the opinion that before this stage of the war was reached India should have had Dominion Status". He wants the transfer of responsibility from the soil of England to the soil of India—in other words, freedom from control of the Secretary of State—and wants the Viceroy "to invite such persons to join his Government as would lead to its popularising and intensifying war effort and ensuring the fullest economic development of the country". He says if the Viceroy is freed from his responsibility to the Secretary of State, it would "inevitably create in the Viceroy a moral responsibility to the Indian people in a degree which is to-day entirely lacking". And that the Viceroy could then "choose a Government which enjoyed the approval of the governed to far greater extent than have Executive Councils of the last quarter century".

THAT AUGUST OFFER

Comment still heard in official quarters on political situation is that the August offer of the Viceroy, if understood in the proper spirit, could be made the basis for a national Government provided political parties concerned were ready to work together.

LAHORE OBSERVES HARTAL

Protest Against Azad's Arrest

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A partial hartal was observed here to-day in connection with the arrest of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The grain market as well as the offices of Indian Insurance Companies were also closed.—A.P.

RAJKOT OBSERVES HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Jan. 4.

Last night, in a public meeting the Yuwak Sangha appealed to the public to observe strike as a mark of respect in connection with the arrest of Rastrapati.

To-day all schools, colleges and bazars observed strike, and students moved in procession reciting national slogans.

HARTAL AT RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 4.

A partial hartal was observed here yesterday, presumably in connection with the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President. The bullion, grain, hardware and piecegoods markets remained closed.—A. P.

Hartal At Baroda

BARODA, Jan. 4.

A general hartal was observed here, in connection with the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

HARTAL AT JUBBULPORE.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 4.

Shops and business houses in Jubbulpore remained closed to-day in connection with Maulana Azad's arrest.—A. P.

HARTAL AT MORADABAD.

MORADABAD, Jan. 4.

A hartal was observed throughout the town to-day in connection with the arrest of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. A crowded procession was taken out from Dariba, terminating at the town hall on the lawns of which a meeting was held.—A. P.

Business Suspended In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

No business was transacted in most of the city markets to-day. This is the second day of business standstill, following Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's arrest.

Kohat Forward Bloc President Arrested

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 4.

Mohd Kasim, president of the Forward Bloc, Kohat (N. W. F. P.) has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

The arrest, it is stated, was effected in connection with a speech delivered by him at the Forward Bloc Conference, Delhi.

Mohd Kasim has been taken to Delhi to stand his trial.—A. P.

Kisan Leader Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Yog Raj, a Kisan leader, for whose arrest the Punjab Government had announced a reward of Rs. 100, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules at the Moghulpura Railway station.—A. P.

LIST OF 326 WOULD-BE SATYAGRAHIS SUSPENDED

Mahatma Lays Down Strict Test For Qualification

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 4.

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee states that Mahatma Gandhi has suspended the second list of Mahakoshal Satyagrahis consisting of 326 persons which he had approved of before Christmas, and has now directed that only those who are regular spinners and can produce a spinning certificate given by Congress bodies should be permitted to offer Satyagraha.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S APPROVAL OF 1,500 U. P. SATYAGRAHIS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi has approved the second list of 1,500 Satyagrahis from the U. P., according to a report received here.

The second phase of the campaign in these provinces will be inaugurated on the 6th of this month.—A. P.

23 Satyagrahis To Offer Satyagraha In Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The second list of 23 Satyagrahis who will offer Satyagraha in Delhi Province has been approved by Mahatma Gandhi. The first list included 100 Satyagrahis.

According to the present plans five Congressmen will offer Satyagraha on January 7 in five different rural areas in the Province, and two Congressmen on January 6 in Delhi City.—A. P.

Kohat Forward Bloc President Gets 3 Years' R. I.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mohammed Kasim, President of the Forward Bloc, Kohat (N. W. F.) was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine Rs. 200/-, or, in default, six months' further imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules. He was arrested in connection with a speech he had made at the Delhi Forward Bloc conference in December.—A. P.

Three Delhi Leaders Jailed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. Brij Kishen Chandiwala has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine or six months' rigorous imprisonment more.

Sreemati Memo Bai awarded nine months' simple and Ramjidas Bandhu two years' rigorous.

The first two were recommended to be treated as "B" Class.—A. P.

MR. R. S. PATHAK TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

Mr. Radhey Shyam Pathak, Secretary, Allahabad District Congress Committee, has intimated to the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha on January 6, in the village of Yagrajpur.—A. P.

Mr. & Mrs. Khampariya Offer Satyagraha On Tuesday

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 4.

Pundit Govind Prasad Khampariya, President of the District Congress, Jubbulpore, and his wife will be offering Satyagraha on January 7, at Bilhari, near Katni.—A. P.

MR. JAKATDAR, M.L.A., TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Mr. V. M. Jakatdar, M.L.A., the ban on whom was recently lifted by the Congress President, following the tendering of an apology by him, will offer Satyagraha at his residence at Bhandara on January 6.—A. P.

Nagpur Students On Partial Strike

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

In connection with Maulana Azad's arrest a section of students abstained from attending schools and colleges. They held a meeting at Needham Park and passed a resolution.—A.P.

NO SATYAGRAHA ON JAN. 26

WARDHA, Jan. 4.

It is understood that there will be no Satyagraha on January 26, the Indian "Independence" day.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Sjt. Arjun Lala, a member of the A. I. C. C. and Sjt. Gulam Rasul Kureshi, have informed the District Magistrate this noon of their intention to offer Satyagraha, on 6th inst (Monday), in the city by shouting anti-war slogans.

Ahmedabad Mills Remain Closed

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

All the mills are closed to-day in response to the request of the Textile Labour Association in connection with the arrest of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Markets and schools remained closed yesterday.—A.P.

Hartal At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Hartal was observed in the city to-day in connection with the Congress President's arrest. Some of the shops were closed as also the District Board Office. Students of some of the educational institutions in the city observed two minutes silence during the day.

A public meeting was also held in the evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, when a resolution opposing the present policy of the British Government was passed. Another resolution was also passed paying tribute to the memory of the late Moulana Mohammad Ali.—A. P.

AHRAR WORKER ARRESTED

GUJRANWALA, Jan. 4.

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Ghaznavi, an Ahrar worker who offered Satyagraha yesterday by raising anti-war slogans in the Juma Mosque was arrested, by the police as soon as he came out of the mosque, under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules. He will be tried on Monday.—A. P. Special.

MORE PROTESTS

More messages of protests against Maulana Azad's arrest from several places in India have been received.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York: Jan. 4.

Previous closing	10.43
To-day's opening	10.45
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	10.40
Difference	—3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 182/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 188/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: Jan. 4.

Previous closing	8.38
To-day's opening	Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 4.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered speculative and trade interest but the advance was restrained by uncertainties over Washington developments. Trading in March began at 10.45, i.e. 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade buying and price-fixing but the demand generally remained slow with movements being restricted. Subsequently prices eased under week-end liquidation with March finally closing at 10.40.

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American January (8.32) Closed
American March (8.36) Closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.12) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.09) Closed.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Jan. 4.

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Jan/Feb (£18 11/16 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata Febry (£11 9/16 quoted) Closed.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee January (£45) Closed
Lightning January (£39) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/2d paid) Closed.
Forward January March (12 5/8d paid and value) Closed.

METALS

Tin (£256 1/2 buyers; £256 3/4 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Jan. 4.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Jan. 4.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Jan. 4.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Jan. 4.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Jan. 4.

Spot (23 3/8d) Closed
Forward (23 5/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

	Last price.	To-day's price
London Gold	£8/8/0	Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Jan. 4.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Jan. 4.

There was no trading during the night session.

Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton Market

EARLY DECLINE ON FOREIGN PRESSURE

Steady Tone With Local Support

Bombay, Jan 4

On Friday, the New York cotton market opened quiet on scattered foreign selling but later prices advanced on trade buying.

The market improved on tapering off of foreign pressure. There was local support in sympathy with improvement in Securities. Chicago grains were quiet but sustained by cold weather. Wall Street advanced sluggishly and closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted 7 points down at 10.35 which was the lowest level and later prices assumed hardening tendency on trade buying. March improved to 10.44 which was the highest level and the session after fluctuating within a range of 9 points closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton price was raised one point at 10.63c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with moderate buying and closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 10.17c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with March 8.35. The market was quiet. Local operators were not inclined to follow the upward trend in view of the recent sharp advance and on expectations of hedge selling following Government's price fixations against American barter cotton. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was steady with a limited business. Uppers futures advanced 1 to 6 points and Giza futures gained 1 to 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-53 p.m.)	10.44+02
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	10.35—07
Liverpool March highest	8.40+04
Liverpool March lowest	8.34—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market opened weak. Later advanced on small trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 3

January	10.32
March	10.43+01
May	10.38+01
July	10.19+03
October	9.59+02
Middling Spot	10.63+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan 3

January	10.36+06
March	10.47+04
May	10.43+04
October	9.63
Middling Spot	10.17+04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan 3

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	20,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 3

January	8.33+01
March	8.38+02
May	8.35+03
July	8.31+04
October	8.14+04
Middling Spot	8.77

11 A.M. QUOTATIONS

March	8.35

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 3

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO: Jan. 4.

Rubber rates are: 56 3/4 sheet, 56 1/2 crepe. Yesterday's closing rates were: 56 1/2 sheet, 56 1/2 crepe.

Copra 30.50; Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 202.50 nominal.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS: Jan. 4.

The market opened fairly steady but business was not of a descriptive nature. Plantings were firm and securities ruled steady. Miscellaneous issues received a fairly good support.

Transactions reported to 12 noon to-day were:—

Buckingham Preference 190, Coorgs 29/10, Cochin Malabar 6/12 c-d, Midlands 5/1, United Nilgiri 116 c-d, Chembras 3/7, Fringfords 6/14, Villiamattams 18/12 s l, Cochin Power 8/10, South Madras Electric 13/4, Mettur Chemicals 9/2, Spencer 'A' 10/2, 10/6 c-d, Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7/12, 7/14.

Pharmacists Confer

BENARES: Jan. 3.

The First All-India Pharmaceutical Conference was inaugurated this evening in the Benares Hindu University by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who said that the present conference was a phase of the general awakening in the country.

Dr. B. B. Bhatia, head of the Department of Pharmacology at Lucknow University welcomed the delegates and Mr. S. N. Bal, officer-in-charge, Botanical Survey of India, presided. Many persons interested in medical science, who are here to attend the Science Congress participated in the discussions.—A.P.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Jan. 4.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6-1/2s.	131	132	133
10 1/2s.	152	153	153
20 1/2s.	191	191	192
40s.	271	272	273

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th Jan., 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.030 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 80.0 deg. (3.6 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 66.8 deg. (3.6 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 128 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4/1/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING

IMPORTS

Bombay: Jan. 4.

462 loose rubber tyres, 3570 loose auto wheels, 105 drums thinner, 43 boxes tear gas 40 kegs aniline salt, 155 bls wrapping paper 22 c/s glassware, 300 bags ground clay, 34 c/s tyre accessories, 90 c/s grape nut, 30 c/s Cod liver oil, 209 boxes cadmium sulphide, 499 bdls band iron, 30 bdls black steel pipe, 25 ctns paper cups, 75 pkgs news printing ink, 608 bdls tissue paper, 30 drums sodium hydrosulphite, 308 c/s bolts and nuts, 150 bdls plain cardboard, 42 c/s jacks, 296 bls cotton fents and remnants, 26 c/s iron wood screws, 45 ctns cnd coffee, 159 c/s tools, 508 pkgs truck chassis, 171 kits enamel, 25 c/s motor cars, 67 brls synthetic camphor, 29 pkgs incandescent lamps, 318 pkgs auto and auto truck parts, 1453 pkgs paints, dyes, painter's material etc., 150 pcs steel tubing 38 c/s cnd soups, 49 c/s razor blades, 50 c/s machinery, 30 c/s iron nails, 100 boxes steel rivets, 100 c/s steel hinges, 40 carboys hydrogen peroxide, 981 coils strips, 120 boxes nails, 100 bdls plain wire, 179 bdls bars, 257 bls news print paper, 36 brls calcined carbonate of potash, 98 rolls cardboard plain, 436 pcs steel tubing, 56 bdls steel tubing, 75 ctns biscuits, 107 coils iron wire, 54 c/s aluminium foils, 70 bdls printing paper, 54 pkgs Hurricane lanterns, 103 c/s cinema carbons, 250 bdls copper sheets, 56 bls large overissued newspapers, 336 bls secondhand clothing.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Jan. 4.

305 bls raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 11 bls kid skins D Abraham and Sons 300 bls raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas and Co; 500 tons pig iron Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 39 bls cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 125 bls hemp raw G N Mistry; 1280 bags groundnuts Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 700 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 945 bls cotton yarn M Mackenzie and Co; 21 bls win rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 10 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 50 bls raw wool Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 200 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 3

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£83 7/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£96 5/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London reg.	£75
National Bank of India	£32

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan 3

Rozario Santa Fe Jan/Feb. quoted	20/6
Barletta Russo	not quoted
South Australian Jan/Feb quoted	26

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan 3

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyer	12 3/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 3

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 5/16

The "Illustrated Weekly"

The "Illustrated Weekly" appears in a new garb from to-day. During its existence of over 60 years, this paper has assumed various dresses and names and it must be admitted that in its latest garb, it is more attractive in every way. The size is handier, there are more pages and more pictures. It is creditable, indeed, that in spite of conditions induced by war, the proprietors of the "Illustrated Weekly" have been able to improve it considerably.

ALLEGED RAID ON GAMBLING DEN

Inspector Quilter and Sub-Inspector Khan of the Bombay C. I. D., raided a building at Karwar Street on Saturday afternoon and arrested Adam Khan and sixteen others from a room on the fourth storey. Playing cards, dice and about Rs. 300 were, it is stated, recovered on the spot. The arrested persons were marched off to the Palton Road Police Station and would be placed before the Magistrate on Monday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	6-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-25
Madras Express	10-25	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	22-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	16-00	21-06
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-05
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	13-10

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	6-45	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Insurance Policyholders' Gathering

HYDERABAD,

Messrs. S. Anand & Co., Chief Agents, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., for H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, arranged an "At Home" for their policy-holders, field-workers and sympathisers at the Theosophical Society's Hall in the evening of the New Year's day with Mr. Madhavrao D. Gadgil, in the chair. The function was attended by about 200 guests. The field-workers representing Marathwada, Telegana, Karnatak, Secunderabad and Hyderabad proper, were also present.

Mr. D. L. Pathak from Aurangabad in the course of his speech having explained the object of holding this happy gathering said that it was only the spirit of co-operation and team work that gave strong impetus in popularising the schemes and advantages of insurance. The rapid and successful progress in securing the business exceeding worth Rs. 18 lakhs within the period of six years was wholly due to the willing co-operation of the workers and the public. He hoped that the members concerned would continue to show the same spirit in future.

Mr. Anand M. Pandit the partner of the firm, after thanking the audience for their valuable assistance recapitulated the progress of the Society in the State, showing how it was growing steadily from year to year inspite of odds. He appealed the audience to extend their best co-operation and support in building up the business of the Society in future.

"Hand-Pounded Rice"

With reference to the note under the above caption appearing in the "Chronicle" of 1st October 1940 the Organiser of the Village Industries Emporium, Matunga says that he has been permitted by the Member-in-Charge of the A. I. V. I. A Bombay to introduce the following Scheme and thus bring the prices of village industries articles within the reach of the citizen of ordinary means.

In addition to the rebate system for the depositors, all the current prices of all articles have been reduced.

The Village Industries Emporium has decided to introduce on a trial basis a system of rebate, from 1st January 1941, under which all registered and regular customers on payment of Rs. 10 (ten) minimum as deposit against purchases, shall be allowed a rebate of six pies (0-6-0) in the rupee on their purchases. The amount so earned will be placed to the credit of the customers to be adjusted against future purchases but not payable in cash.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct Divine Service at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. at Mazagaon.

On The Air

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. G. S. Morghode. 5-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-20 Dhuru Narain. 5-30 Lachhi Ram. 5-45 H. Khan Mastana. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Indian soldiers in Malaya. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Music from the mountains. 8 Mahboob Jan. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Aziz. 8-30 H. Khan Mastana. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9 45 Mohammad Shafi. 10 Mahboob Jan. 10-20 Darbari on the sitar. 10-30 Thumri and Geet. 10-45 News in English

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Ruby pictures orchestra. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Morning melodies. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Hindi poems by D. Bhargava and party. 9-15 The silver screen. 9-45 R. Ramnathkar. 10-30 Iqbal Bibi. 10-45 Jaltarang and flute. 10-55 M. S. Kanitkar. 11-15 Songs from the screen. 11-30 Bhavgeet. 11-40 Chandamama. 11-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 12 noon Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Ebrahim. 1-10 Navsariwala. 1-20 Thumris in Bhairvin. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Manoramabai Divgi. 5-15 Mirabai Bhajan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A. R. Khan. 5-50 Kerkar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. S. Kanitkar. 6-25 Dhundiraj Paluskar. 6-40 Vimal Desai. 6-50 Inayat Khan. 6-55 Iqbal Bibi. 7-15 Manoramabai Divgi. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 For all tastes. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Bhajans. 8-15 Bhavgeets. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Dhundiraj Paluskar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Vatsala Kumthekar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 S. Nilkanth. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 G. G. Kharadker. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 M. S. Kanetkar. 8-15 Vishwapati Mahima. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10-15 Shaitan Murti.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutt atime.)

5 p.m. Anima Chakravarti. 5-20 Siddheshwar Mukerjee. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Gan-o-Bajna. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Bimal Bhusan Mukerjee. 7-40 Sachin Dev Burman. 7-55 Sheila Sarkar. 8-15 Instrumental duet. 8-25 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-40 Announcement in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Background to the news. 9-15 Announcement in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 A melodious mixture.

"Indian Radio Review"

There is much in the issue of Indian Radio Review of November and December, 1940, that will not fail to attract the reader's attention. It is simply packed with valuable information for the radio enthusiast, "Romance of wireless" by Sir Sultan Chinoy and "Australia's War Effort" by H. R. Golan are easily the best articles.

"Romance of Wireless" points out in clear terms that the principles of wireless have found application into practically every field of modern life. Be it in the apprehension of high speed crime in modern cities, the performance of bloodless surgical operations in the hospitals, ensuring the safety of life on the high seas or in the air, or again, in placing the continents in telephonic touch with one another, wireless has its place.

The number also contains an up-to-date list of shortwave broadcasting stations of the world. The "I. R. Review will prove itself of considerable utility to broadcast listeners.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 4

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
Shipment December Rs. 8-10-0 F B B
Shipment March Rs. 8-9-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (Ordinary) Rs. 13-8-0 to 13-13-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 13 14-0 to 15-0-0
Tone :—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan 4

Linseed May	5	2	6
Wheat January	4	6	6
Wheat May	3	14	3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 4

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and New York was not received.

London Spot silver was 1/8 up at 23 3/8d and forward rate was raised 1/8d. at 23 5/16d. There was little bear covering and business was small. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 7/16d. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-5-9 and forward parity was Rs. 62-3-6. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business. Quotations were as under :

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 41	15	9
Posh	42	0	0
Sovereigns	28	5	0

SILVER

Ready	62	1	0
Posh	61	15	0

Foreign Exchange, Gold Coins And Bullion

New Delhi, Jan 3

A Press Communique states :—

Although dealings in foreign exchange, gold coin or bullion not authorised by the Reserve Bank of India have hitherto been formally prohibited under the Defence of India Rules, it has not been the intention of Government to interfere with purely domestic dealings in gold sovereigns or any other gold coin or bullion. The authorisation of the Reserve Bank is required only for their import or export.

The Reserve Bank of India explained the position clearly at the beginning of the war in a memorandum to authorised dealers in gold; but in order to place the position beyond doubt an amendment is being made under a notification issued to-day.—A. P.

BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Final Dividend Of 11 p. c.

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1940 including the sum of Rs. 8,86,336-8-0 brought forward amounts to Rs. 28,45,284 7 11

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb	Rs. 2,50,000	0	0
The payment of an ad interim dividend at the rate of 11 per cent per annum made on 30th June 1940 absorbed	Rs. 5,50,000	0	0
The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 20,45,284-7-11.			
The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1940 at the rate of 11 per cent per annum free of Income Tax	Rs. 5,50,000	0	0
To place to the Bank's Property A/C	Rs. 2,50,000	0	0
To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund	Rs. 2,50,000	0	0
And to carry forward the balance subject to the payment of a bonus to the Staff	Rs. 9,95,284	7	11

Cotton Mill Industry In Bengal

Calcutta, Jan 3

Problems affecting the cotton mill industry in the Province were discussed with the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member in charge of Commerce and Labour, Government of India, when the President and members of the Committee of the Bengal Millowners' Association met him at a tea party this afternoon in the premises of the Association.

The discussion centred on the various Labour legislations, including the proposed amendment of the Trade Disputes Act of 1929, the import duty on raw cotton, the subjection of coal tar dyes to the import trade control, the difficulties in obtaining certain essential raw material required by cotton mills and the standardisation of wages of workers.

Sir Ramaswami gave a sympathetic hearing to the Committee and replied to the points raised.—A.P.

Indian Defence Loans Total 38 Crores

New Delhi, Jan 3

Subscriptions to the 3 per cent Defence Bonds for the week ending December 28, 1940, amounted to Rs. 25,91,900.

The total amount subscribed to the Interest Free Defence Bonds up to December 28, 1940 was Rs. 2,25,83,000 . The three per cent Defence Bonds Rs. 34,31,83,000.

(Rs. 20,87,17,000 in cash and Rs. 13,44,66,000 in conversions). And to the Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates Rs. 1,72,58,000.

The grand total of subscriptions to All Indian Defence Loans up to December 28, 1940 is Rs. 38,30,24,000.—A.P.

3 PER CENT DEFENCE BONDS.

Subscriptions to December 28
Rs. 34,31,83,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS

Subscriptions to December 28

All-India	Rs.	2,25,83,000
Bombay City	Rs.	61,12,500

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Subscriptions to December 28

All-India	Rs.	1,72,58,000
Bombay Circle	Rs.	44,00,020
Bombay City	Rs.	21,51,200

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : Jan. 4.

The local market was officially open to-day but no business was done.

The Mahajan ring was open for settlement of Tejimandi business which is being done on a large scale. Generally Tejimandi business is settled on Friday but yesterday the market was closed, hence trading was resumed to-day but it is said that the Mahajan will remain closed on Monday.

Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 184 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 182/12 on scattered selling. Tejimandi was settled at the lowest rate of Rs. 182/12 and later price steadied at Rs. 183 and finally closed at 1 p.m. Bombay Time at Rs. 182/12.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	3 days	This year	Last year
		Since 1st September	
Khandesh	94	39,389	24,934
Central India	33	15,623	22,841
Barsi and Nagar	1,176	30,484	58,217
Hyderabad/Gaorani	152	8,864	22,519
Berar	1,204	92,340	110,183
Central Provinces	199	12,325	26,237
Total Oomras	2,858	199,025	264,931
Dholeras	933	9,014	17,190
N W Provinces	.....	314	18,171
Rajputana	.....	1,175	15,566
Sind-Punjab	4,926	180,886	184,439
Broach	.....	7,461	887
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	25,457	13,801
Westerns-Northerns	79	26,769	13,389
Cocoanada	.....	239	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		522	439
Total	8,796	450,862	528,813
Arrived by road to 26th December 1940	.....	65,000	70,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 3-1-41	2444000	5021000
Receipts yesterday 4-1-41	20000	19000
Export to date 3-1-41	608000	3319000
Stock at Ports 27-12-40	3405000	3315000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-12-40	3335000	3341000
Stock at Liverpool 27-12-40	.....	.....
Visible Supply 27-12-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 27-12-40	7240000	9435000
Quantity out of sight 27-12-40	.....	.....

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 416 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 399 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 335 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 295 cent points at 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 3

UPPERS :—	
January	10.48+1
March	10.49+2
May	10.52+3
July	10.55+6
November	10.50+6
GIZA NO. 2 :—	
January	11.16—0
March	11.11+1
May	11.08+1
July	11.04+2
November	11.06+2

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan 4

There was no forward business in Seeds but ready Bold groundnuts were done at Rs. 5/2/6 to Rs. 5/3 and Madras Coromandal at Rs. 5-4-6. Khandesh quality was done at Rs. 5-4-6 Offices were buyers. Local Mills bought bold at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25/8 and Khandesh quality at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26/8. Castorseeds ready were done at Rs. 6-1-0 and Linseed ready at Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 6/15. Forward opened at Rs 5-3-3 and after declining to Rs. 5-2-0 improved to Rs. 5-2-9. Picci Delhi wheat were placed at Rs. 5-10-0 and Karachi at Rs. 5-13-3.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, Jan 4

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	75	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy		76	12 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		78	8 0
Ginger bleached per cwt		14	8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt		15	8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt		14	12 0

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Jan 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange :—

	Dollars	
Electric Bond and Share Common	3	7/8
Int Tel and Tel 1952	23	
Amer Tel and Tel	167	3/4
Western Union Telegraph	20	
New York Central R R	13	1/2
Texas Corporation	39	3/4
Standard Oil of N J	34	3/4
Standard Brands	6	3/8
N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis 6 per cent. A	30	
United States Steel	68	
Bethlehem Steel	86	1/4
Crucible Steel	45	
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	24	1/4
International Nickel	23	3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	26	1/4
Socony	8	5/8
Consolidated Oil	5	5/8
National City Bank of New York	28	

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially open to-day but no business was done.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 4

LONDON :—
B. C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 3rd July
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 3rd July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 3rd July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 56 3/4
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 22
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES :—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 4th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 11/16 4th inst.
New York London 4.03 1/2 3rd inst.
London Java 7.58/62 3rd inst
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 3rd inst
London Switzerland 17.30/40 3rd inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 3rd inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 3rd inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 3rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call no demand.
2 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone :—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 3

3 per cent	£83	7/8
3 1/2 per cent	96	5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	104	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109	1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103	3/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£112	
5 per cent 1942/47	105	
3 per cent 1949/52	98	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	77	1/2
Funding Loan 1960/90	114	

Advance In War Loan On London Stock Exchange

London, Jan 3

On the stock exchange giltedged securities were again prominent 3 1/2 per cent war loan advanced to £103 3/8 Chinese customs loans were higher on better receipts, while Argentine bonds showed signs of hardening. Among industrials British and American tobacco weakened on slight reduction in yearly distribution and profits, but later partially recovered. Otherwise the markets were quiet and price movements were unimportant. Wall Street : Quiet.

Seeds Market Closed

Bombay, Jan 4

The Seeds Traders' Association market was officially open to-day but no business was done.

Restrictions On Aluminium Imports

New Delhi, Jan 3

A Press Note says :

The maintenance of ample stocks of aluminium for military purposes and, in particular, for the manufacture of aircraft for the British and Allied forces is a matter of vital importance and in order that this object may be in no way interfered with by demands from India on the supplies available in the world at large, the Government of India have decided to apply severe restrictions to the importation into India of aluminium in all forms from all countries, including the United Kingdom. Notifications are, therefore, under issue adding aluminium, unwrought and manufactured, to the import Trade Control Schedule and making these items exceptions to the open—general licences issued in favour of imports from various specified countries such as the British Empire, certain French colonies and the Netherlands East Indies."—A.P.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Jan 4

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	65	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	77	0 0

Tone :—Dull.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE PENTANGULAR

By J. C. MAITRA

THE BOMBSHELL AND AFTER

When the preparations for the last Pentangular Tournament was going on apace, my friend, Mr. K. M. Munshi, threw a bombshell on the unsuspecting Cricket-World of Bombay. He asked the members of the Hindu Gymkhana and the public at large, if it was right and proper to stage festival matches when India was passing through a political crisis. The question touched the chord of several members and the requisition for an urgent General Meeting was submitted. What happened afterwards is now a matter of history. The President and the Vice-President of the Gymkhana made a pilgrimage to Sevagram to seek the counsel of Mahatma Gandhi.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION

The views of Gandhiji on the subject are now public property. Those who are in favour of the Pentangular, including my friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, have blamed the above Officials for seeking the opinion of a man who is altogether innocent of the tenets of the sporting field. It is said that if there had been no 'Fatwa' from Sevagram the Hindus would never have boycotted the tournament. However that may be, the fact remains that the Hindus bowed down to the wishes of their great leader. In this connection, I would like to ask the upholders of the Pentangular one simple question. If they are true admirers of Cricket, why do they not support contests which are more national in character and keener in competition?

DANGERS AHEAD

Evidently they are not so much enamoured of the game as the display of their communal rivalries. Are we not having enough of it on the political stage? Why pollute the sporting field with its virus? All those who have anything to do with Indian politics know full well what harm communalism is doing to the national cause. The ghost has already raised its head in the sporting arena. Unless it is scotched promptly, we shall see the spectacle of wranglings for communal representations on our national and provincial teams irrespective of the force of merit or quality. And we shall, in consequence, make ourselves the laughing-stock of the whole world.

HELP TO CLUBS

As I said on a previous occasion, it would have been better if the move was made earlier—in good time to save the various clubs in the city from the financial pitfalls they have been thrown in. I hope they will make up their deficits from the Ceylon match; otherwise the remedy lies in their own hands. They can by a special resolution make the Bombay Cricket Association refund the profits they have made to their affiliated clubs. After all, the B.C.A. owes its being to its constituent clubs. It will not do the Association any good if some of its constituents are starved to inaction or their progress is withheld for financial reasons. Fortunately the B.C.A. is now in a strong position and can afford to sacrifice a year's profit.

SPECTACULAR FAILURE

Now turning to the Carnival itself. It was a dismal failure from the spectacular point of view. The Hindus, who form the largest proportion in the crowd, having stayed away, the stands were generally barren. On only one day the assembly appeared somewhat respectable and that was the second day of the tournament when the Muslims and the Parsis were in the arena. Even then the number could not have been more than ten thousand at a very liberal computation. Needless to say, the Festival lost much of its glamour on account of the smallness of the crowd. The interest and enthusiasm, which are generally displayed in and outside the playing area, were absent in a large measure. Verily, it was "Hamlet" staged without the Prince of Denmark!

MUSLIMS' COMFORTABLE WIN

As was expected the Muslims won the championship in a fairly comfortable manner. Their strongest rivals and last year's holders, the Hindus left them a clear field. Had they competed it is exceedingly doubtful if the Muslims would have emerged victorious in the end. Because it is an acknowledged fact that the Hindus possess the best all-round team to-day. However, that may be, the Muslims are fully entitled to claim the glory of their triumph. If the Hindus stayed out of the tournament it was not their fault. At any rate, they were not agitated by the feelings which overwhelmed their sister community, and saw no reason why they should follow in their footsteps. They fought and conquered whomsoever they met and that was their glory.

THE MATCH-WINNER

Amir Elahi, the spin-bowler, proved to be the match-winner of the Muslims. In the first match against the Parsis, he captured 10 wickets out of the 16 fallen in the two innings. And in the final he bagged as many as 14 Rest wickets out of the 20. It was a grand feat, indeed, for which Amir deserves to be highly complimented. In him India has a splendid bowler who may be expected to render yeoman's service for many years to come.

In the absence of Mahomed Nissar, their express bowler, it was feared, the Muslims would have a rather tough job of it. But the Parsi and Rest batsmen found spin-bowling as much difficult a problem to negate and succumbed to Amir Elahi as mere novices.

A LESSON NOT LEARNT

In Saeed Ahmed and Yakub Sheikh, the Muslims had two good bowlers who assisted Amir capably. Hakim might have been more useful than he was, if Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, had given him a fair trial in the first match. The way he tried to bring in Masud Salauddin in his place, has been condemned all-round. The Bhopal bowler failed to create any impression whatever. If he had come here for trial I do not think the Muslim selectors would have given him a place in the team. Youngsters must be encouraged, it is true, but not unduly favoured and that too at somebody else's expense. The Muslim selectors had learnt a lesson last year in the case of Mir Mazhar Mahmud of Amritsar. But it was lost on them again.

OUTSTANDING FIGURE

In batting Syed Mushtaq Ali stood head and shoulders above his fellows. But for his characteristic impetuosity, he would be one of the finest opening batsmen in the world. From his daring and impatience, one is led to believe that Mushtaq does not know how to mix boldness with caution. One may hope, however, that with a little more experience the All-India batsman may still grow into an ideal run-getter. His 73 against the Parsis and 110 against the Rest contributed largely to the success of his side. The Muslims have found two excellent colts in Yakub Sheikh and U. R. Chhipa. The former was particularly useful as an opening bat. But both of them possess the ingredients of good all-rounders. With more experience they are sure to make their mark in the cricket world of India.

PARSI DISCONTENT

The Parsis did not acquit themselves as well as they were expected to do. Mistry, Tarapore, Bhaya, Aibara and Lawyer shone fairly brightly in batting. But they could not perform anything remarkable in the line. I know there is a good deal of discontent among the Parsis in regard to some of the decisions by the umpires. But it would be unfair on my part to criticise them, sitting as I was in a position wherefrom any comment is impossible. The Press Tent as every one knows, is situated at an angle which does not permit of any critical observation of the game. Obviously the authorities do not want that it should be done, or they would have made better arrangements for the Press.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

However one thing I cannot help remarking—in fact I am doing it for the umpteenth time in these columns—that persons ill-fitted for the position of umpires should not be appointed again and again. Here are two cases of G. Richards and H. D. Billimoria. I have heard of complaints from many quarters that both of them suffer from defective eye-sight and hearing. Did it not lie with those who are responsible for their appointments to have them medically examined beforehand? This is being regularly done in England and I do not see any reason why it should be omitted in this country. It should be remembered that an umpire can make or mar the career of a batsman. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to see that they do not suffer from any defect.

B. C. A.'S DUTY

Mr. F. A. Davar of the Bombay Umpires' Board has given the public to understand that Umpire Billimoria is one of the best judges in the city and has been recommended by his Board for appointment in Test and other important matches. In the light of what I have said above, it would be interesting to hear from Mr. Davar if Billimoria and other umpires of his panel have been passed medically. If not, why not? As for Richards, the case is still more interesting. Mr. Davar declares that he does not belong to his panel. In that case, were the Pentangular Committee justified in appointing him? It may be they are not bound to appoint those who are on the list of the Bombay Cricket Association. If it is so, it is the duty of the latter to see that their experts are given preference.

HARRIS' BLUNDERS

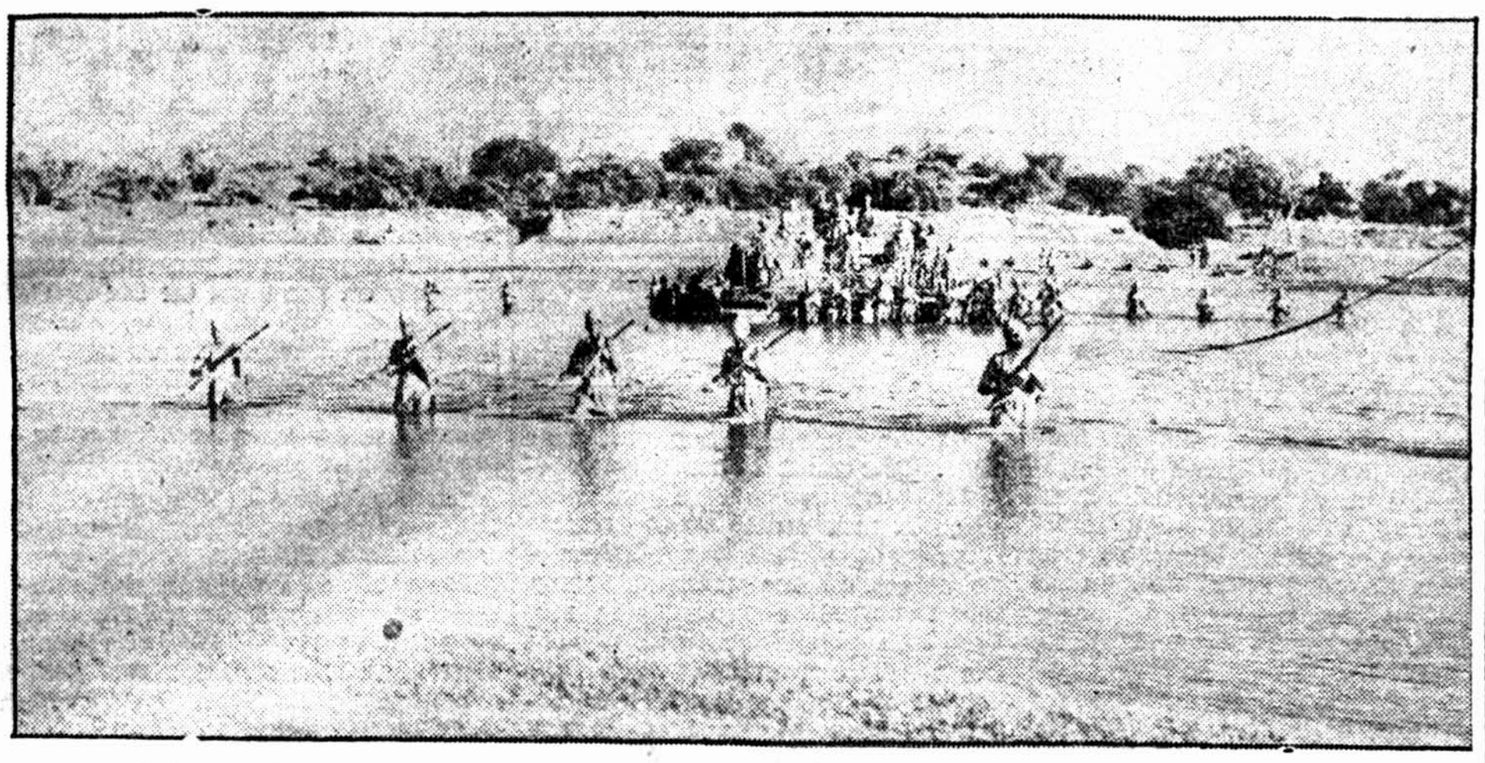
The Babes of the tournament, the Rest, did very well to get the better of the Europeans. V. S. Hazare was their most outstanding figure and it was due to his magnificent effort of 182 that the Rest could outbid their rivals. Of course the Europeans could not field several of their prominent players due to the war. That, together with the withdrawal of the Hindus, gave the Rest an opportunity of entering in the final round. Harris, the Rest Captain, was responsible for a tactical blunder which demoralised his men greatly before the ultimate battle. He should never have enforced the follow-on on the Europeans. The only wise course for him was to rest his men and give batting practice to those who had failed in the first innings. Despite my advice at the time, Harris chose the wrong path and I am sure he repented ever afterwards. All the same, I do not consider it very sporting on the part of John Tew, the European Skipper, not to declare at an opportune moment.

WHITHER BOMBAY?

The Rest were a tired team when they took the field against the Muslims in the final. There were fielding lapses galore which helped their opponents considerably. The surprise of the match was the batting failure of Hazare in both innings. Amir Elahi seemed to be his bogey. For a batsman of his calibre it was not at all creditable. It would be profitable for him to learn to play spin-bowlers like Amir with confidence. By the way, Karachi fared exceedingly well in the tournament. In addition to Harris, Peter Fernandez, and Mascarenhas of the Rest, Abbas Khan of the Muslims and Mobed of the Parsis were seen in bright colours. Bombay players were not very prominent in the picture. Is it creditable to Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket?

POOR FIELDING

In conclusion, I must refer to the poor fielding on all sides. Few were noticed in dazzling colours. No doubt it is the fault of the players themselves. But a certain amount of responsibility lies with our selectors as well. It is an unfortunate fact that they do not give sufficient importance to this department when considering the merits of candidates. In my humble opinion, fielding should be considered the first qualification. A batsman or a bowler, however good he may be in his sphere should not be included in the team unless he is a good fielder. More than fifty per cent of a match depends on fielding. Then why neglect it? Even Australia does not.



An advanced post held by an Indian Infantry Brigade, on the Eritrean frontier: Troops of the Brigade crossing the river Atbara on a pontoon conveying the N. T. while the men wade across. The river is infested with crocodiles.

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BOMBAY MEDICOES VISIT AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL

Dhutapapeshwar Laboratory And Botanical Gardens At Panvel

Thanks to the Kher Government's efforts to give due recognition to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, allopathic practitioners have begun to take interest in them. A clear proof of this was afforded when a batch of doctors belonging to the Bombay Medical Service paid a visit to the Dhutapapeshwar factory, Hospital, Botanical Gardens and allied institutions at Panvel.

This excursion formed part of their annual conference programme during the Christmas holidays. They spent a whole day at Panvel, inspecting the many activities of the Dhutapapeshwar, Panvel Ltd., and expressed satisfaction for the work that is being done there for the last seventy years.

The party consisted of Dr. Karode, Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri. Dr. S. S. Bilampalli Civil Surgeon, Kaira Dr. R. A. Dandekar, Dr. G. A. Bhagwat, Dr. D. B. Bhujangrao, Dr. L. D. Thatte, Rao Saheb Karnad, Dr. Fernandez, Prof. Dr. P. V. Gharpure, Dr. G. V. Dhurandhar, Dr. Ambekar, Dr. B. T. Sathe and several others.

Mr. G. N. alias Nanasaheb Puranik, himself a Vaidya and governing director of the Dhutapapeshwar Ltd., welcomed all the guests and thanked them for including a visit to an Ayurvedic centre in their programme.

The doctors made many searching inquiries as to the methods followed in the production of medicines and also in respect for the various formulas. They were pleased to find a factory run on modern and scientific lines. The neatness, accuracy and upkeep of the factory and hospital made a very good impression on them.

A party of physicians and surgeons of the Bombay Medical Service visited the Dhutapapeshwar Ld., Panvel, in Xmas holidays, Mr. G. N. Puranik, Governing Director welcomed them. He is seen in the front row in white coat and black cap.

RE-BUILDING OF LONDON

L. C. C. Calls For Plans

A resolution urging the necessity of preparing a scheme for the post-war planning of London and other dmaged urban areas was adopted at a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London presided over by the Lord Mayor. There is no time to be lost, says "The Spectator," for the moment the war is over there will be a demand for the employment of men on works of reconstruction, and if no scheme is ready the rebuilding of demolished areas will take place, without a plan, in the old haphazard way. Six years ago the need of a comprehensive highway development survey of London was recognised by the Government, and the Bressey report of 1937 was the result. It presented a bold, forward-looking scheme of which the principal criticism was that it entailed demolition on so large a scale that the expense was deemed prohibitive. Some of that demolition has already been accomplished by the enemy, but the bill for reconstruction will have to be met. In a letter to "The Times" supporting the Court's resolution Sir Charles Bressey insists that reinstatement must be made subservient to a "master plan"—needing revision in the light of changes brought about by war—and that its execution must be enforced by a central tribunal armed with summary power. Sir Howard Button recalls the loss of a great opportunity when Wren's plan for a new City of London after the Great Fire was neglected. A new plan is needed—and the preparing of it will be a long business—for the rebuilding of London after the 'Blitzkrieg.'

DREAMS AMONG THE YOUNG

The greatest amount of dreaming is done by persons who are between 20 and 25 years old, according to a study made by Doris W. McCray of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, reported in "Hygeia," the Health Magazine. Dreams increase with the variety and activity of the individual's intellectual life, she finds. Students report the heightened frequency of dreams during examinations and intensive school work. Dreaming decreases with age. A dream seldom lasts more than ten minutes.

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England A Century Ago

A writer in the Canadian journal "The Gazette" of Montreal, gives interesting quotations from a book written in 1797 and entitled "A Picture of England." This book was translated "from the original German of W. De Archenholtz—formerly a captain in the Prussian sevice."

"BLESSED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS"

A GERMAN PICTURE

He begins his book with this sentence:—"Great Britain, that queen of islands, is so different from all the other States of Europe, in the form of its government, in its laws, its customs, and in the sentiments and manners of its inhabitants, that it seems rather to belong to another globe than to that on which we live.."

He marvels at the freedom of the press:—"It is with great reason that the English consider the liberty of the press as the palladium or safeguard of their civil liberty. It is true, that they often abuse it by the foolish pasquinades and scandalous libels it is made to disseminate; but they are richly indemnified for this inconvenience by the vast advantages derived from it.

"The most shameless minister, who, in the Cabinet, and in Parliament, does not blush to propose the most pernicious measures, and who hears with indifference the most galling reproaches, is impeded all at once in his audacious career by the single curb of the public voice. Hitherto no English minister has ventured to misunderstand or to despise this voice. It is this which often makes bad designs prove abortive, and which disconcerts the deepest laid plans.

Liberty Of The Press

"Without the blessed liberty of the press, it would have been impossible that a state, in which the King has the disposal of all places and dignities, and in some measure of all the wealth of the country could have maintained itself in independence to this hour. The most apparently insignificant enterprise of a minister, when it may in its most remote consequences wear the shadow of an attack on the national liberty, sets the whole community in motion, the people become uneasy, the minister trembles, and the project is abandoned. If less attention were bestowed on small things the Crown would extend its prerogative, and attain, by insensible degrees, the object at which it invariably aspires, absolute power....

"It has been observed, that the common people of England are much more knowing and better instructed than the people of other countries. The free and unrestrained manner in which they talk and write on all subjects is the true cause of this superiority. One is often astonished to hear individuals, from amongst the lowest of the populace, reasoning very seriously on the laws, on the rights of property, on privileges, etc. If the English newspapers in general teem with nonsense and absurdity, they contain, however, very frequently, many essays worthy of being read and preserved....

"In the course of the winter, in the year 1779, twelve thousand copies of the Public Advertiser were thrown off, and 8,000 in the summer; of the Daily Advertiser, which contains little else than advertisements, 20,000 were published. This business is exceedingly lucrative and employs, in the city of London alone, a prodigious number of people; and we may aver, that a great number of idle persons gain their bread in this way by doing nothing. These are called paragraph-writers, who frequent the coffee houses and public places to collect the anecdotes and news of the day, which they fabricate into paragraphs for the papers. They are paid according to the extent and authenticity of their intelligence. The speeches in Parliament are taken down by a sort of men, who are found nowhere but in England. When they are well practised in their art, they do not lose a single word of the speaker, however rapidly he may declaim. This kind of writing is called shorthand, and a single character not only stands for words, but sometimes for a whole phrase ....

In Time Of War

"....In time of war are inserted the despatches from the commanders both at sea and land, when they are favourable, but whatever may injure the interests of the minister is carefully suppressed, as are all other correspondence and transactions on state affairs. Such was the conduct of Lord North. Lorth Chatham observed a very opposite course during his glorious administration. All the despatches from the generals were printed word for word, without the smallest alteration or mutilation; the public was constantly made acquainted with them, even in the middle of the night. This manner of acting, open and above disguise, was calculated to inspire the nation with the most entire confidence in that great man.

"The excessive moroseness and insociable temper of the English, must be attributed to their extreme eagerness to read those immense quantities of Gazettes and political papers which are printed every day. It is often with the greatest difficulty that you can prevail on an Englishman to speak; his answer is seldom more than, yes, or no, but if one has the address to turn the subject upon politics, his face immediately brightens up, he opens his mouth and becomes eloquent; for this topic, if we may use the expression, is combined with his existence....It is as citizens of a free state, and as thinking beings, that the English take so much interest in public affairs; they are often personally interested in them immediately; they investigate the characters of those whose hands are entrusted with the reins of government; they become attached to them in a more intimate manner; in all their societies, politics make the subject of discourse; every day they see or hear of public meetings, of solemn processions to present petitions, of assemblies of persons, and singular methods of attaining certain ends; they can, upon every political event, make their opinions known in the public papers with the certainty of being attended to by multitudes; all these circumstances united, make this occupation peculiarly interesting, and make the reading of the public papers a real passion with the English."

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING says Father Kruschen

'Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tastelyss in Tea

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received Christmas Greetings and New Year Wishes from a number of my sisters and brothers and take this opportunity to thank and to reciprocate to them the same sweet wishes. Some of the cards are really beautiful and very nice. Thanks again please, and may you ever be happy!

* * * *

Excursion To Jogeshwari Caves

As I returned home on the evening of Friday, December 20, Shrimati Dhanubehn, an active worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari and Principal of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, was awaiting me there to inform me that she had fixed up a children's excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on the following Sunday. She very kindly invited me to join, and do you think, I would say 'no' to such an offer?

On the morning of Sunday, December 22, a bus carrying little boys and girls of the Adarsh Bal Mandir and a few workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari went to Jogeshwari Caves as arranged. The children went asinging, and they were full of mirth and merriment. On arriving there, they had their breakfast and then went around the Caves under the guidance of Sjt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya, Jt. Principal of the Adrash Bal Mandir and Officiating Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Khar.

In the meanwhile I went to the railway station to receive Sjt. Satishbhai Desai and a batch of about twenty ladies who had come from Sind under the leadership of Miss Thakuri V. Lakhani. After they had also finished their round through the Caves, all sat together for the lunch. Then came the children's programme of songs, dances, etc., and every one enjoyed it to his heart's content.

* * * *

A Nice Whole-Day Programme

AGAIN in the afternoon the party went to the Caves, where they played games, heard stories, danced garbas and had tiffin. Then they went to see the lion and dog staying together at a Swami's, and had a game or two more near the stream. Thus, having enjoyed throughout the day, children returned to their homes in the evening, once more singing songs in the bus.

There were a number of other parties too at Jogeshwari Caves. They had come for a picnic by themselves. One of the parties felt very jubilant and asked me to photograph them. Well, I did snap them and their photograph appears elsewhere on this page. Also the photographs of children taken on the occasion have been given. These will give you an idea of how merrily we passed the day.

Sjt. Prabhulal and his wife Shrimati Dhanubhen are running their Adarsh Bal Mandir at Khar on real ideal lines, as the name implies. They deserve congratulations for trying to make the happy children's life happier. And I am thankful to them for their kindly giving me an opportunity to have children's company and all the enjoyment, pleasure and happiness that such a company affords!

A Flying Trip To Baroda

SJT Satishbhai Desai, General Secretary, Sjt. Indrabhai Vasavada, Joint Secretary, Sjt. Vasantbhai Wandrekar, Sjt. Shewakbhai Bhojraj, Shrimati Vidyavati Devi, Kumari Sheila Behn and Little Manek, of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, went to visit Baroda, leaving Bombay on the night of December 23, and returned on the 27th December morning. They had a very nice time there and were successful in establishing the Baroda Central Balkan-ji-Bari. An account of their trip, together with photographs taken on the occasion, will appear in the next week's "Children's Own Corner."

* * * *

All Bombay Workers Meeting

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari—the All-India Children's Association will be held on Sunday, January 5, 1941, (to-day), at 4 p. m., at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of 'Aram Baug' near Gayatri Mandir, 12th Road, off 7th Road), Khar. All Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Branches and active workers of the Association are also invited to attend.

The most important item on the agenda is a discussion on how we should extend one work of the Children's Central Library, Hobbies, Competitions and Poor Fund. After the meeting, a tea party to bid farewell to Sjt. Satishbhai Desai, has been arranged. All friends are requested to attend.

* * * *

"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"

THE january issue, New Year Special Number of "Pashpa—the the Children's Own Paper" is ready. It contains a number of colour pictures and articles by eminent persons. It is bound to please you. Get your copy by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa—the Children's Own Paper", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

* * * *

The Prize Plant

IT was the village flower show. Many of the children had been growing plants for it. A boy ran into the tent, eager to see if his plant had got a prize.

Yes, there was a 'First Prize' label stuck to his pot. Oh, how proud he felt! But another look showed him that the label was on the pot next to his, and not on his own at all....

The boy's heart sank. It was a bitter moment, and a sudden temptation came into his mind. No one was near, so he quickly took the label of that pot, and stuck it to his own.

In the evening the prizes were given and the boy heard his name called out. He walked up to the platform with burning cheeks, and held out his hand for the prize that was being offered him; then he drew back.

"It is not mine. I changed the label", he said, and burst into tears.

Then he ran away. . . But his heart was lighter, for he had confessed.

Shakuntala Sharma.

One of the parties which went for an excursion to Jogeshwari on December 22 and requested Dada to snap them: Well, they appear in print, too!

Adrash Bal Mandir, Khar, and Balkan-ji-Bari Children went for an excursion to Jogeshwari Caves on Sunday, December 22.

About twenty ladies of Sind, under the leadership of Miss Thakuri V. Lakhani joined them and launched with them.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Children played and enjoyed games inside the caves.

And some children rambled about on the rocks.

A Page For Women

She Let A Ghost Cut In On Her

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine.

I am a very unhappy young woman of thirty, having been married four years. My husband married me on the rebound. His beautiful young wife died suddenly seven years ago. He was very much in love with her. She was a good singer. When I met Art, I was also known as an excellent singer...and I believe now that is the reason he fell in love with me. Whereas I don't look anything like his dead wife. I can see now that it was my voice that brought her back to him a little. For the first two years of our marriage he was marvellous to me...we went everywhere and travelled all over the country. He is quite advanced in his own field.

But now I notice that he is slipping away from me... and I feel it is because he is thinking of his dead wife, who was very frail and lovely to look at . . while I am a rather robust and vigorous person... I had thought of having a child...hoping that would draw us together . . . but Art doesn't want one. It is almost as though he doesn't want to perpetuate me.

Then I thought he might enjoy a large social circle...because he lived a quiet remote life with my ghostly rival . . . and so I have cultivated a wide social acquaintance...but even that doesn't satisfy him any more, although it attracted him for a while. I haven't kept up my singing I will admit...because I have been so harassed in trying to make a delightful home for him. Do you suppose this last is what is rankling? After all, he married a wife...not a thrush...didn't he? My voice has slipped badly . . after four years of neglect. What would you do about the situation? Something tells me I am losing him... and I love him very dearly.—EX-SONGBIRD.

* * * *

My dear girl...you have the greatest rival a woman can have ...a dead one. Because a man who idealizes a dead woman sees her, stripped of any fault and in a completely unreal and glamorous light. All the little imperfections she must have had...are now erased by the magic of death and only the memory of her beauty and her voice remains.

I think you made a great mistake when you permitted your voice to slip...because that was undoubtedly what attracted him to you...and when you stopped singing...you betrayed him just as much as though you had inveigled him to buy a gold mine... in which there was no pay dirt.

You say he did not marry a thrush? That is a silly statement. Because each person is the sum total of his or her appearance, achievements or background. Merely being, is no reason for being loved. Occasionally a man loves a woman who has nothing but her feminine faculties. But most of the time he loves her for something special if it is only because she can bake a cherry pie better than anyone else.

You say he is successful. Certainly down deep in your heart, you are proud of his success and of being his wife. He might be ever so nice, but if you had to explain or apologize for him . . . . his agreeableness wouldn't mean any more than the cheery good-morning of the doorman outside your apartment building...or the greeting of your grocer.

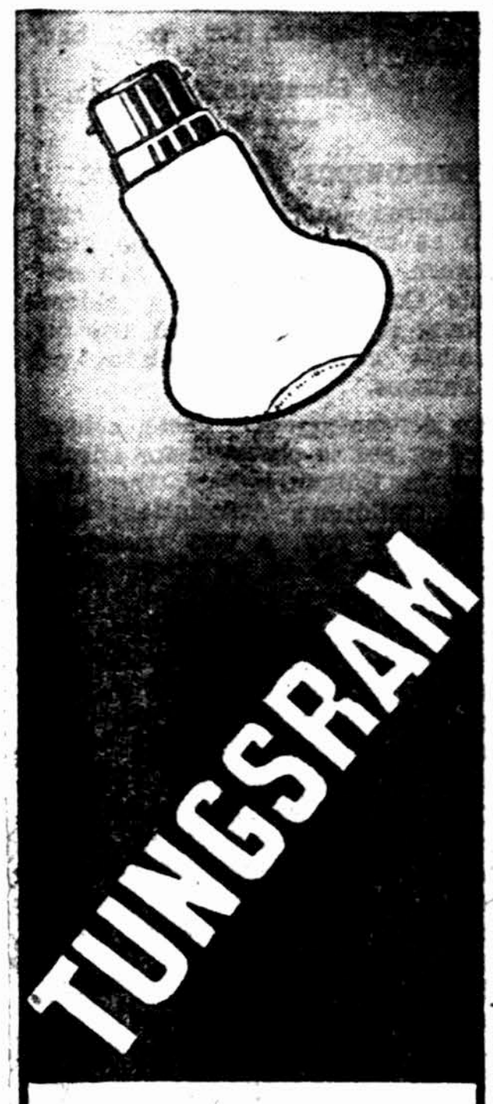
I think you should immediately cut down on your social engagements and resume the study of voice. Take two or three hours daily . . . . four if possible to get back into shape. But don't tell him you are doing it. Keep it as a surprise.

He married you because you were an accomplished woman who could in her own way, help him to forget his heartache. You have turned into a haus-frau. And having been married to a particularly glamorous woman . . . he can't take it. You will have to work to win him back . . . and you will have to keep on working to hold him. And you'll have to stay on your toes all of your life if you want to keep on keeping him. Is it worth it? Then . . . get busy.

(COPYRIGHT.)

LOVELY CAPE FOR BABY.

AT this time of the year mothers become anxious about the clothes for the tiny baby. This cape will solve that problem for her. Not only from the point of view of warmth but also for its attractive style and stitches it will be prized by the young mother. The new baby can wear it until it is outgrown.



"SOCIETY GIRLS" MAY HAVE TO GO!

Debutantes And Duchess' Daughters Who Obtained Commissions In A.T.S. In Early Days Of War

Presentation at court or riding to hounds is no longer, on its own, a sufficient qualification for commissioned bank in the A.T.S.

Many debutantes and duchess's daughters who obtained commissions in the early days of the war on the strength of their being "the right people," are likely to be reduced in rank.

Some of them may be called on to resign their commissions altogether.

This will be the effect of the War Office call for confidential reports on every officer in the A. T. S. organisation.

Details of the age, family, professional or other qualifications, disciplinary conduct, and personal character of every officer are asked for.

These will be carefully scrutinised in Whitehall, and those who do not come up to standard will be faced with the prospect of de-motion.

Every officer will have to prove that she understands her work and is capable of setting a good example to the girls under her command.

Many of these Society girls, of course, will survive the test, for they are not all butterflies. Many of them have trained themselves for the duties they have to perform.

But more of the commissions in future will be going to the types of women who have held managerial and executive positions in business and commercial life.

"Evacuee" London Housewives Create New Problems In Home Counties

Housewives who have left London to escape Nazi bombs have caused serious food problems in hundreds of small towns and villages all over the home counties, says "The People."

In many of these towns the population is now double what it was six months ago. In several it has even been trebled.

Food retailers require greatly increased stocks to satisfy all the demands on them. But often the wholesalers refuse to let them have any more than their peace-time quotas.

Housewives often have to tramp for hours from shop to shop to get enough to feed their families.

In many places there are temporary shortages of rationed goods.

Even if housewives get their full rations, they often have to queue up for hours for them.

They stand for an hour with scores of other women at the bacon counter. Then they stand for half an hour at the sugar counter and for another three-quarters of an hour at some other counter.

Local food officials have been swamped by the avalanche of people wanting to transfer from a food retailer in London to another in the "safety zone" town, where they have come to live.

TRIPS TO LONDON.

Some housewives have been told at their new food office that the transfers cannot be put through for a week or more, and that for the time being they will have to get their rations from their retailer in London.

They have to travel from the safety of the country to the perils of London's bombs to get the rations for their children and themselves.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Long Live The King!

By MURIEL NISSEN

For the second time in the span of his eighteen years King Michael of Rumania has been hailed as the sovereign of his country following his father's abdication. Probably the only monarch in history to proceed and succeed his father, the boy resumes his kingly duties after a lapse of ten years. In fact, the tenth anniversary of King Carol's reign was observed just a few weeks ago, and among the honours accorded him at that time was a handsome and extensive commemorative stamp set—perhaps the last portraits of that ruler ever to appear on Rumanian postage paper. We may expect stamp releases portraying the new king within a short time, and though he by no means a new personage to stamdom, his appearance has considerably changed since his exit from philately's gallery a decade ago.

Danish Postal Items

In spite of the German occupation of the country, Denmark continues to issue her own postage paper using the same coat-of-arms and caraval design that we have known for so long. Several additions have been made to the current series, chiefly through the necessities created by new postage rates of various classes. A 6 ore value, the first of this denomination to appear on Danish stamps, has been issued in bright yellow, using the crown and numeral design. Other changes consist of new colours on old values. In the crown and numeral pattern, the following new stamps were added: 7 ore light brown and 8 ore green, while the caraval type now includes 15 ore green, 30 ore orange and 40 ore blue. There is also a 20 ore value created by overprinting the new value of the 15 ore red of the current caraval series.

Finnish Postal Changes

The postage of Finland also reflects wartime conditions in higher postal rates with the issue of some new values, and the surcharging of others. Newcomers in the "Lion of Finland" design, are 1.50 markka gray, 1.75m bright yellow, and 2.75m violet. Before the definitive stamps in the new values were released, provisionals were created to accommodate the new rates. The current 1.2m yellow was surcharged 1.75 in black, and the 2m red was made into a 2.75, also by means of a black surcharge.

Pictorials From Slovakia

The German protectorate of Slovakia, formerly part of the Czechoslovakian Republic, has released a set of five values in pictorial designs. The 5 haleru green, 10h brown and 30h red-brown present various views of the Tatra Mountains, while the 20h slate-gray pictures Edelweiss against a background of snow-capped mountains, and the 25h black-brown continues the mountain theme by showing a mountain goat in his native surroundings.

Tobacco Plant Pictured

Calling attention to one of its leading products, the Colombian Republic has released a stamp picturing a tobacco plant in flower. The new adhesive has a value of 8 centavos and is printed in red and green.

New Portuguese Release

Further values have been released in the Portuguese commemorative set recalling the eighth centenary of the country's founding.

The first two stamps of the series, released in June, portrayed Portugal's first king, Alfonso Henriques, who, in 1140, assumed the crown of a united Portugal.

Added to the series is a new group of two stamps, marking another anniversary in the nation's history, namely the third centenary of the end of Spanish rule in Portugal. The year 1580 found the kingdom of Portugal in a state of rapid decline and in no condition to fight the growing influence of Spain. In that year, Philip II of Spain became King of Portugal and for sixty years the Spaniards ruled the country. In 1640 the Duke of Braganza expelled the Spaniards and was crowned king of Portugal as John IV, the first king of the house of Braganza. A statue of John IV provides the design of the new stamp set, values for which are 15c blue-green and 35c chrome-green.

Brief Notes

A set of five stamps is being issued by Bolivia in memory of President P. D. Murillo.

Eight values of the current Argentine postage series have been overprinted for official use with the surcharge "Servicio Official".

A new value has been added to the current postage series of Perak, one of the Federated Malay States on the Malay Peninsula (philately's "Straits Settlements"). Bearing a portrait of Sultan Iskander in the design appearing on current postage paper, the new stamp is of the dol. 1 denomination and is printed in red on blue paper.

New "Postage dues" have been issued for Straits Settlements consisting of the numeral of value design in the following denominations: 3 cents green, 5c red, 9c orange, and 15c blue.

Stamp Teasers

1. A girl gathering cotton is pictured oi what stamp?
2. On what stamp are two children shown playing in their crib?
3. What is "Yerba Mate" and on what postage paper is it pictured?
4. For what is Clement Ader noted, and what stamp bears his portrait?
5. A botanic station is shown on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A tuna fish is pictured on a triangular stamp issued by Costa Rica in 1937.
2. The Corona River Bridge appears on a Mexican stamp of 1936.
3. The Dominican Republic in 1902 issued a stamp set commemorating the 400th anniversary of its founding; the 12c value of the set pictured an early settler with a torch, and an electric light bulb.
4. An almond tree is shown on a 1929 stamp of Tripolitania.
5. The emancipation of slaves is depicted on a Brazilian stamp of 1900, issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

DON'T NEGLECT that COUGH

IT MAY BE DANGEROUS

Neglected cough may lead to serious affections of the respiratory organs. Stop Cough and Colds at once with

Alembic
GLYCODIN
TERP-VASAKA
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co LTD
BOMBAY · BARODA · MADRAS · CALCUTTA

Shanghai's Fighting Editors

(Continued From Page 5)

tween home, office and his radio station (XMHC). A husky fellow and a sharp shooter, Alcott is ready at any time for a wrestle or some hot shooting. Armed himself, he is escorted by a police guard.

"Al." as he is known here, told friends in his sober moments: "Nanking can't kick me out. It is not fair. I have got to make a living and I am making good money here." So, he stays on, newspapering and radiocasting. Many listeners-in object to the personalization of his broadcasts. He retorted: "My broadcasting is not reporting but news commentary." He wants to give his listeners-in the double benefit of news and views and to save them the trouble of doing their own interpretation. "Al" is doing well. U. S. Beer is his favourite drink. He is never in a more jovial mood than after a few glasses at the New Ritz

Press Office Repeatedly Bombed

H. P. Mills, ex-columnist of the "Evening Post," is publisher of newspapers and magazines which he does not read, but the Police hold himself strictly responsible for what appears in his multiple publications—the "Hwa Mei Pao," the "Chung Mei Jih Pao" and the "Liang Yu" Pictorial Magazine. Publisher Mills was honoured with much attention from the Japanese and their puppets. His office was repeatedly bombed and at one time badly wrecked. One letter he received warned that if he did not mend his ways and "tell the truth," he would be treated with a no-less-than 500-pound bomb.

J. A. E. Sanders-Bates is the only Briton on the blacklist, which fact tends to indicate that the British get along with the Japanese better than the Americans.

Mr. Stuckgold, American pharmacist turned journalist, pioneer publisher of the "Chung Mei Jih Pao," is not on the Nanking "honour roll." He found the newspaper game a little too tough for him. He is now enjoying an extended honeymoon in America, trying to forget his nerve-wrecking experience as a newspaper publisher in Shanghai.

Heroes Of The Underworld

Most of the Chinese newspapermen on the Nanking list are "unknown heroes." They court no publicity and their deeds are unsung. Individually they work under cover. It is only the papers they work for which identify themselves with the Shanghai battle. Quite a few have quit, but many remain at their posts.

To dodge kidnapping or assassination, one youthful newspaper executive keeps half a dozen hideouts and observes the most irregular hours. At times, even his wife has difficulty in locating him at a moment's notice. He swings into his office unheralded. Armed himself, he has a police escort who tails him even up and down the stairs.

Another Writer, finding things too hot for him, declared a holiday for himself. The good editor of his paper provided him with a room at the top of the building, which became his office, dining room, bed room and bathroom.

Another blacklistee chose a local hospital to recuperate from "a bad stomach and a sore eye," was watched twenty-four hours a day by an "armed nurse" furnished by the S. M. Police. The presence of a different nurse every four hours caused him to pray that news of his being a patient there would not leak out, but everybody in the hospital knew.

An elderly magazine editor was given the choice of accepting puppet dignity in Nanking or getting out of Shanghai. Making his decision within the prescribed time-limit, he caught the first available President Liner for America, where he is getting paid in gold for lecturing.

One popular news editor, absent home for weeks, ventured out of his offices for a visit to his wife, completely unaware he was being shadowed. On his way back to office, he was fired upon by a would-be assassin. Part of his neck stopped a bullet. Alert, he zig-zagged, yelled for help, dashed to the telephone in a nearby shop to call the police. Rushed to hospital, he was operated upon and the bullet extracted.

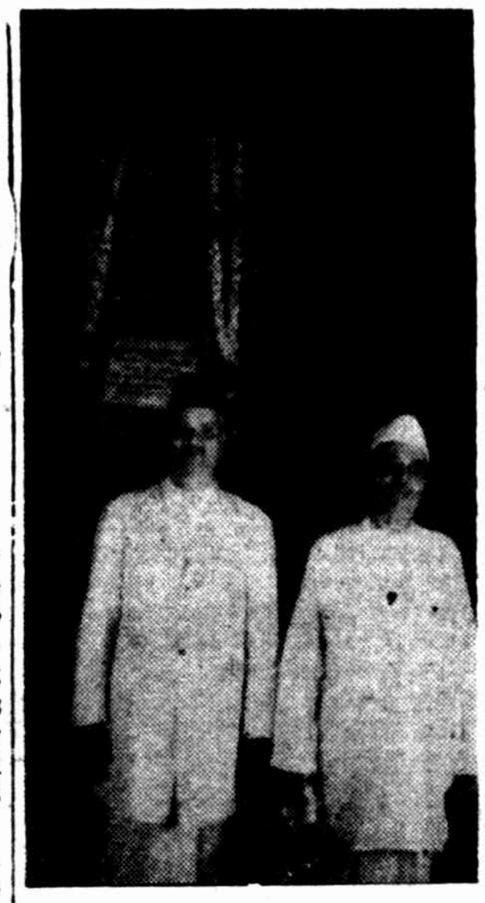
There were others who fared ill. Not to mention those martyred at the hands of assassins, a few fell victims to kidnapping. It must be admitted that Nanking maintains an excellent espionage service in both the Settlement and Concession. Its agents not only possess accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of their intended victims but keep good track of their movements.

Trapped!

One elderly news editor was the victim of a clever ruse. It was "reported" in one of the Japanese-sponsored local papers that the editor in question "had left" Shanghai. The man over-joyed in seeing the item and felt relieved that Nanking had counted him as "lost." Emboldened by a sense of false security, he started to move about, believing that nobody would bother him any more. Actually he had been trailed all the time. One midnight he found his way home after office. When he reached the entrance of the alleyway where his house was located, he was suddenly pounced upon by two bulky fellows with drawn pistols. He was escorted to a waiting motor-car and driven off.

Another star news reporter met the same fate in broad daylight under the most unsuspecting circumstances. The man was a popular fellow. He had a large circle of friends and usually had many engagements to fill. One sunny afternoon, he received an invitation for tea at a restaurant on Nanking Road. An obliging man, he promptly accepted and went at the appointed time. The invitation turned out to be a fake and was actually a ruse for kidnapping. He was carried off.

This is the kind of life Shanghai's newspapermen have been leading. No one who is a witness to the battle they are waging does not admire their tenacity of purpose and quixotic courage under adverse circumstances. Although they are facing an uncertain and precarious future, their work has well earned international recognition. Their stand is an inspiring example of honest journalism. The cardinal creed of journalism truth is being served loyally and unflinchingly. Hats-Many listeners-in object to the off to Shanghai's fighting editors!



Mr. Bandopant Phadke and Mr. R. N. Mandlik, M.L.A. The latter recently unveiled the Wasudeo Balvant Phadke memorial pillar erected by the former in memory of his ancestor.

WAR AND DRINK IN ENGLAND

Pubs Demand New Air-Raid Hours

Public-houses may stay open all day, and close early in the evening. This proposal is being discussed by publicans, particularly in the central London area, says "The People."

They point out that few customers come in the evenings nowadays, people once in the habit of calling in after working hours now making straight for home, to get there before the raids begin.

On the other hand, during the daytime, when people's hours are not so regularly arranged as they were before the blitzkrieg, there are many who could get a drink.

Licensed victuallers' organisations are therefore considering an application to the justices to allow them to open at ten in the morning and remain open without a break till about six or seven in the evening.

LONDON NIGHT

(Continued from Page 2)

"And what do you think will happen in Ireland?" I asked.

"'Tis well defended. Isn't Frank Aiken Minister for Defence?"

I was at home while he spoke, and when I asked him where he was from that feeling was explained; my own town.

Restless, I went out in the next lull and along a side street looking into one shelter after another. There was a sad little Belgian family living near; the baby was nervous; I would have liked to discover them, but they were not in any place I visited.

In one shelter a young man was singing. I went in and sat on the ground and listened. I could not see him; he was in a dark corner. A girl's voice joined in. The way they were singing was the Irish way. I did not know the song, but I knew that it was Irish, and after it they sang "Danny Boy". When they ended I called 'Aris'!' and a gay greeting in Irish answered me.

The woman beside me was sitting as still as stone. Someone said to me quietly "Her house has been bombed." A mother and daughter came in, the older woman rather shaken.

Dawn drew me out again to the street. The noises had moved farther off. The fires had been put out and the vacant frames of the burnt houses stood dirty and indecent in the cold light. There was a smell of petrol. Splintered glass and smears of oil glimmered in the road. Peoples faces looked sodden and colourless. Scared cats were slinking about. Presently, rending the day-break, hideous as welcome, sounded the "All clear".

Was my brother's house still standing? I visualized its odd skyline and imagined it changed, broken. Too tired to feel even apprehension keenly, I walk northward to see.

The streets were soon emptied. only one figure, in front of me, went on. I overtook her quickly: a very old lady, walking unsteadily, her shawl dragging on the ground. I drew her hand under my arm and we walked slowly on. Her house was destroyed, she told me. She thought she would go and sit in a church.

Had she no friends near, I asked. Yes, she said, her daughter was in a place in Victoria Street, but they would go to sleep now; she would not like to disturb them; she would go and sit in a church.

I took her to the house where her daughter was, rang and waited until they opened the door, then I walked on to the corner from which my brother's house could be seen. It stood on the rise, its roof and chimneys intact.

I went back to my borrowed lodging, made tea, undressed and, as the siren cried again, pulled the blankets over my head and fell asleep.

WHY COALITION CABINETS ARE NECESSARY

(Continued from Page 6)

try it out in order to end the hallucination.

Similarly, communalism is a reality and cannot be reasoned with to any extent except in the school of experience. We must slough through the quagmire of communalism in politics to reach the hard ground of a common nationalist outlook. Then we can tackle the third party on top with revolutionary urge. The Economic Man has to be created in India. We must smoke out the illusion of communalism over the oven of concession and practice. There is plenty of time, and India is a great country.—"Free India Annual".

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PILE TREATMENT
AT OUR EXPENSE!
Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.
FREE
Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.
Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.
GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."
PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

NOW LET'S BE LOGICAL

THERE are several possible explanations given for each of the following three statements. As a test of your logic, select the one answer you think is best and compare your solution with the correct answer given at the bottom of the page. This is a test suggested by one given to applicants for work at a famous business concern.

A. A man went to the bank where he was a depositor to withdraw $1,000, but his check was refused because:

1. The bank was closed.
2. He could not be identified.
3. He had lost his bankbook.
4. His account was overdrawn.
5. His signature was in pencil.

B. A steelworker fell off the tower of a 200-foot-high bridge and escaped injury because:

1. He fell into deep water.
2. He was lucky.
3. He was a trained acrobat.
4. He landed on his feet.
5. He had a parachute.

C. A woman refused to pay $3.50 for having her shoes half-soled because:

1. She left her purse at home.
2. The shoemaker would not change her $5 bill.
3. One shoe was not repaired as well as the other.
4. She considered the charge exorbitant.
5. The shoes were too old.

Tongue-Twister

SEE how many times you can repeat the following tongue-twister without making a mistake:

Sarah saw a shot-silk sash shop full of shot-silk sashes as the sunshine shone on the sides of the shot-silk sash shop.

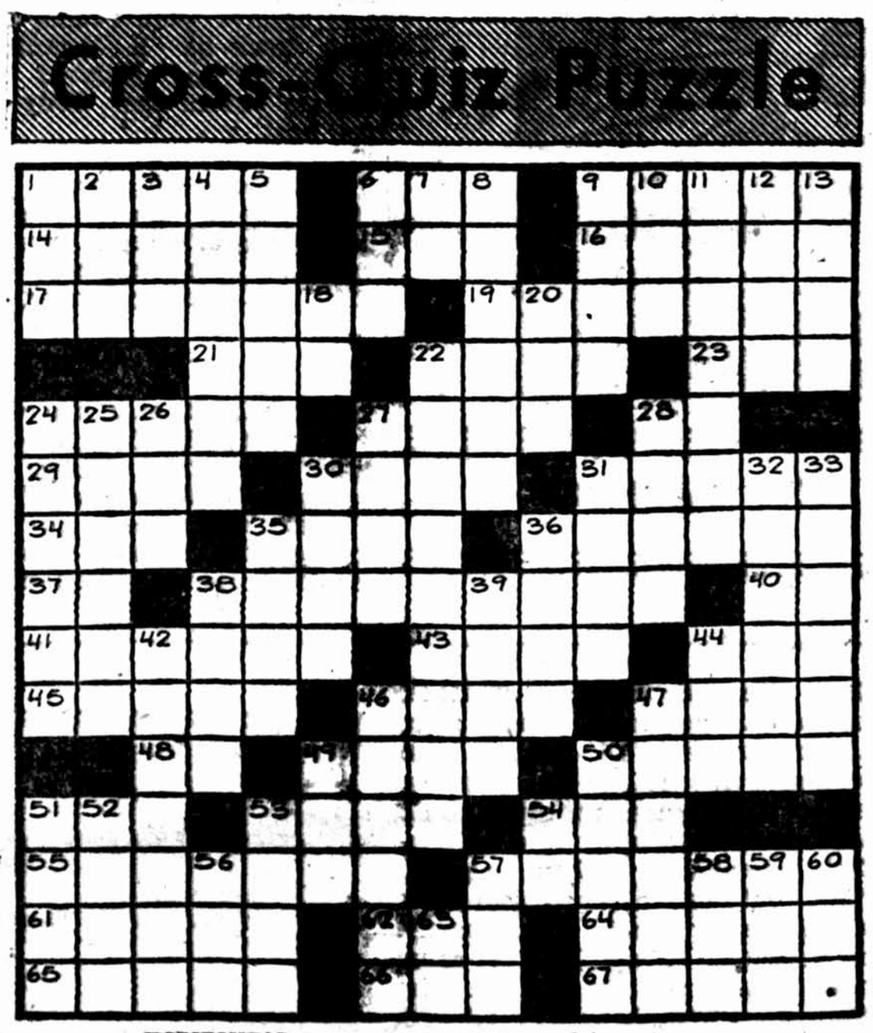
Memory Quiz

WITH what sports were the following famous names of yesteryear's headlines identified?

1. Gertrude Ederle. 2. Maurice McLoughlin. 3. Paul Jones. 4. Chick Evans, Jr. 5. Charles Paddock. 6. Georges Carpentier. 7. Annie Oakley. 8. Garfield Wood. 9. George Sisler. 10. Harold Grange.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold?
6—Undermine
9—Drawee
14—What town is the seat of the University of Maine?
15—Past
16—Adjudge
17—What former treaty port was the "Southern Capital" of Kiangsu province, China?
19—Who was the "dark horse" at the 1940 Republican Convention?
21—Fermented beverage
22—Narrate
23—United States Navy (abbr.)
24—Smells
27—Jaunty
28—Foot (abbr.)
29—Chinese wax
30—Females of birds
31—Of what Central American republic is San Jose the capital: —— Rica?
34—Guido's highest note
35—Lament
36—Give heed
37—Greek letter
38—The birthday of what U. S. President is January 30th?
40—Symbol for nickel
41—What was the present Duke of Windsor's kingly name: —— VIII?
43—Slave
44—Male cat
45—Distributed
46—Where is French Indo-China?
47—South American country
48—French article
49—Age between 12 and 20 (colloq.)
50—Alloy of copper and zinc
51—Fortune
53—Italian coins
54—Branch of the Tai race
55—The Western Hemisphere
57—Salt lake between Europe and Asia: —— Sea
61—Mother of King Carol
62—Greek letter
64—Embankment
65—Malicious burning
66—Purpose
67—Rub out

VERTICAL

1—Japanese family badge
2—Masculine name
3—Put on
4—What is the capital of Turkey?
5—Dirties
6—Droop
7—Symbol for silver
8—Forces
9—Become dull
10—Piercing tool
11—In what Siberian province is the Lena River?
12—Goddess of discord
13—Who is Churchill's Foreign Minister: Anthony ——?
18—Point of the compass
20—Kind
22—Which South Central state is bounded by eight different states?
24—Unlocked
25—Mislead
26—Palm leaf
27—Legumes
28—Military stronghold
30—Engine cover
31—Part of the leg
32—Male singers
33—Bad intention
35—Salmon in third year
36—Wife of Zeus
38—Respiratory sound
39—Fissure
42—Who is a pitcher for the Cincinnati Reds?
44—Beverage
46—Supply with gas
47—Appropriate
49—Twitching
50—What Swiss city is the seat of the Bank for International Settlements?
51—Tibetan monk
52—Persian tent maker
53—Legal claim
54—Note of the scale
56—City in Brazil
57—Portion of food of a ruminant
58—Yellow bugle
59—Roman bronze or copper coins
60—Born
63—Indefinite article

White to Win

IN this checker puzzle, White is moving up the board and it is White's turn to move. Can you, within seven moves, put White in a position of blocking Black and winning the game?

HISTORICAL NAME REBUS

I WAS the first white child born in an English colony in America. My birthplace was in what is now North Carolina. The colony of which I was a member vanished, leaving a single clue to its fate—the word Croatan carved on a tree. That was the name of an Amerindian tribe. The gravestone of my mother was discovered recently in Georgia. My father drew the pictures that are the oldest existing portrayal of the North America of my time. My name can be discovered by working out the rebus above. What is it?

For Younger Readers

Word Ladder

S	A	D
J	O	Y

SOMETIMES it takes a long time to know *joy* after being *sad*. In this puzzle you can make the transformation in three steps, by changing only one letter at a time, and leaving a good English word every time you step.

Spelling Lesson

The groups of letters below are a lesson in simplified spelling.

I I I B B
T T T T T
C C C C C
P P P P P
Y Y Y Y Y
O O O O O

What eleven words do they suggest?

A Clever Catch

WHEN you are seated talking to one of your friends, tell him he cannot get up alone. Of course, he will take you up on this. Then when he stands up you do likewise. He will have to acknowledge that he has been caught.

Party Enliveners

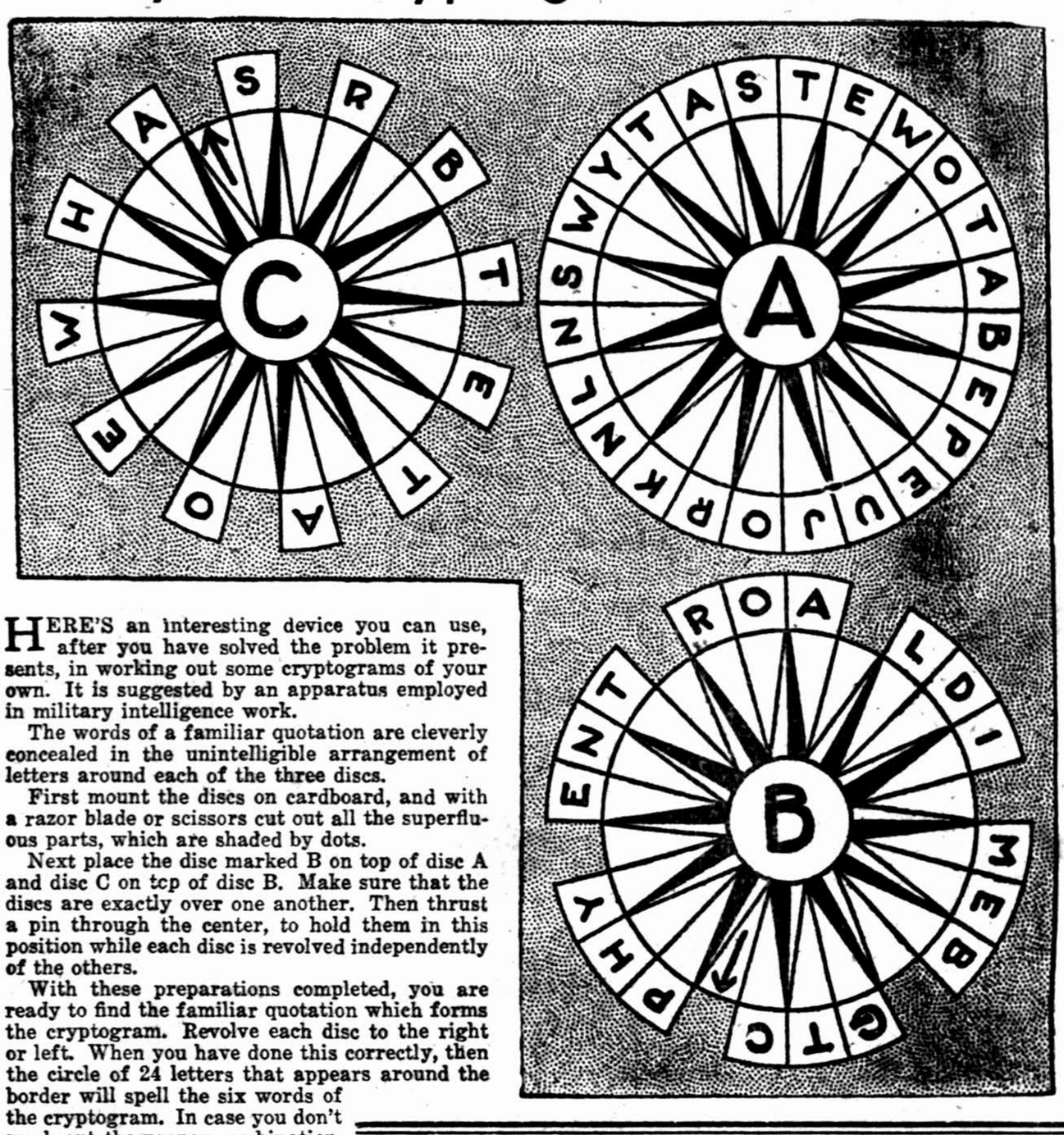
HERE are some party "stunts" which apparently are easy to perform, but when you try them you may be surprised:

1. Close your eyes tightly, place your feet side by side with your knees touching and see how long you can stand in this position before you begin to sway.

2. Take a seat in a chair and then try to get up without moving either foot from the floor or bending your body.

3. Stand with your left foot, left shoulder and left side of your head touching a wall and see how high you can kick without losing your balance.

Try This Cryptogram Machine



HERE'S an interesting device you can use, after you have solved the problem it presents, in working out some cryptograms of your own. It is suggested by an apparatus employed in military intelligence work.

The words of a familiar quotation are cleverly concealed in the unintelligible arrangement of letters around each of the three discs.

First mount the discs on cardboard, and with a razor blade or scissors cut out all the superfluous parts, which are shaded by dots.

Next place the disc marked B on top of disc A and disc C on top of disc B. Make sure that the discs are exactly over one another. Then thrust a pin through the center, to hold them in this position while each disc is revolved independently of the others.

With these preparations completed, you are ready to find the familiar quotation which forms the cryptogram. Revolve each disc to the right or left. When you have done this correctly, then the circle of 24 letters that appears around the border will spell the six words of the cryptogram. In case you don't work out the proper combination, the answer is given among the solutions at the bottom of the page.

A hint: The arrows shown on B and C are practically opposite when the quotation is formed.

(FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 39)

TOUCH OF "MADNESS" IN GENIUSES?

(Continued From Page 10)

dresser in a cage for three years so that he couldn't gossip about her dandruff.

Enrico Caruso never dared cross the ocean without getting some inside information on his fate from an astrologer, and he would sooner have collapsed on a cadenza than wear a new suit on a Friday.

Peculiarities help to make personality, and John Gottlieb Wendel, the famed New York millionaire, had his quota of them. He kept a vacant lot on Fifth Avenue as a playground for his dog, and he refused to wear a suit of dyed material. He always wore black, and the cloth was imported from Scotland, where it was woven from the wool of black sheep. In summer he enamelled his straw hat black. He scrawled his dinner invitations in Latin, and always wore rubber soles an inch thick as a guard against germs, for he believed that all disease enters the body through the feet.

The flower of genius, it would seem, stems from the roots of some kind of disease, much in the way the pearl becomes the product of the sickly oyster.

"I WONDER, said the visitor to the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, "how that gigantic hollow really came to be made."

"Very many years ago," said his friend, "a Scotsman dropped a sixpence down a rabbit-hole here."

Wolf-Children—Are They Real Or Mythical?

(Continued From Page 2)

were accompanied by tracks resembling those of a human being moving on his elbows and knees, and the wolf's meal was believed to have been shared in a ruined temple by the wolf-boy, who was captured by Bhil shikaris two days after the female wolf had been shot on a human carcass.

Case Of A European Girl

"The Illustrated Weekly of India" (5 Feb., 1933) contained an account of a European girl living with "a pack of jackals." This child was rescued and kept for a time by the Maharani of Cooch Behar about 1923, but "proved far less responsive than the children brought up by wolves. She hankered always for the jungle, and whenever her former comrades howled at night would respond with whimpering whines and paw frantically at windows and doors in a frenzied effort to escape." She "gradually pined away" and "within a few months of her capture she was dead."

Bear-Children

Cases of bear-children and a tiger-child have also been reported, while a more satisfactory case is that of a leopard-child of the North Cachar Hills in Assam. This was reported by the naturalist R. C. Stuart Baker in the "Journal" of the Bombay Natural History Society for July 1920. The facts were brought to his notice by an application for exemption from impressment by a man whose excuse was that he had a "wild" child to look after, his wife having recently died. It transpired that, about five years before, the father's fellow-villagers had found and killed a couple of leopard cubs. The leopardess had haunted the outskirts of the village for two days, and on the third day a woman cutting rice left her baby boy on a cloth on the ground while she worked. On hearing a cry she looked up and saw a leopard bounding off with the child. Three years later one of the villagers killed a leopardess and came back to tell his fellow-villagers that there were cubs about which he had failed to secure. The village turned out and captured two cubs and the child, who was at once identified and claimed by his parents. The village headman confirmed the father's story and said he had himself caught the child, who ran on all fours almost as fast as a man could run and was quicker and cleverer than a man at dodging among the bushes. He bit everyone within reach and tore up and devoured the village fowls. When Baker saw him he had been "more or less tamed" and "walked up-right except when startled into extra rapid motion"; his knees still had hard callosities on them and his toes were retained upright, almost at right angles to his instep; the palms of his hands and the flesh at the roots of his thumb and toes were covered with very tough horny skin. He suffered from cataract, which had got much worse after his capture, and he seemed to recognize his fellow-villagers by smell rather than by sight. He was reported to have been in perfect condition when caught, "thin but well covered, and with a quite exceptional development of muscle." When Baker came near him he put his head in the air and sniffed about, and "finished by bolting on all fours to his father, between whose legs he backed like a small wild beast retreating into a burrow." His body was covered with tiny scars.

Reared By Baboons

"The Times of India" in April 1931 printed a brief account from Africa of a negro stolen as a baby by a troupe of baboons and recovered by a police patrol from the company of baboons about twelve years later (1921). All that the boy remembered of his baboon life was that he lived on crickets, ostrich eggs, prickly pears, green mealies and wild honey. When living with the baboons he walked on all fours and slept naked in the bush, and seems to have been cuddled by the baboons to keep him warm at night. One account describes him as "a long-armed creature who cares little whether his food is raw or cooked, scarred all over through moving about the bush, fond of uncooked wild birds when he can get them."

An explanation of the phenomena of wolf-children has been found in the hypothesis that they are idiot children who have wandered away into the jungle and have taken up their abode in the dens of wolves, the natural inmates of which have tolerated them. Symbiosis of this kind is common in the animal world; even foxes and rabbits will sometimes occupy the same earth; and this indeed may be the explanation of some cases of reputed wolf-children, but it will not account for the leopard-child case from the North Cachar Hills, which is one of the best attested of any. One point is that there are no stories of this kind, as far as I know, from the New World. Such a fact would tend to suggest that stories of that kind from the Old World are based more upon some deep-rooted tradition or belief than upon genuine experience. On the other hand, the evidence from India and Africa seems on the whole to support the hypothesis that the belief is founded on observed facts.

Mr. M. P. Patil, M.L.A., President of the Belgaum Taluka Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

The Jews Of Cochin

(Continued from Page 3)

same aim at preventing too close and therefore harmful breeding. To a faithful Jew, bachelorhood is a sin, marriage a sacred dogma and childlessness a holy horror. In case of girls, both pre-puberty and post-puberty marriages occur.

Marriages are performed by the minister in the Synagogue. A Jewish marriage is a changing panorama of lustrous scenes, the flowing robes of the bride and bridegroom adding a dash of colourful pageantry to the solemn occasion. The bride and groom dress up in robes profusely embroidered which are long in the making. Strangers are welcome to witness the function and the presence of respectable outsiders is deemed by the wedding parties as an unique honour done to them.

On the eighth day after the birth of the baby-boy, the circumcision ceremony is performed, either at home or in the Synagogue, to the accompaniment of appropriate Scriptural hymns. After the event, the child is bestowed a name and thus formally admitted into the Jewish fold. The baby-girl is named on the fifth day of her arrival or any day after the first thirty days.

The Levirate

An unwritten but very potent law prevails widely among these people which lays it down that a person is obliged, after his brother's demise, to wed the widow. Generally this law finds application only in cases where the widow has no children. This usage is termed the Levirate.

Adultery is penalised by ostracising and withholding communal rights and privileges from the offenders concerned.

By the Hebrew laws of inheritance, the eldest son of the family is entitled to half the movable and half the immovable property of his father, equal partitioning among the sons being disallowed. In the absence of male heirs, the daughters share their father's property equally.

The obesequies of the dead are performed within three hours of death. The Jews bury their dead. The first seven days are the days of mourning.

The Black Jews are poorer than the White Jews and follow honest callings like hawking, bookbinding, petty shopping and the like, but they have specialised in poultry rearing and the needs of Cochin in this respect are met almost wholly by them. While the master of the house is away in the market selling his fowl, the lady attends to the vegetable shop which occupies the front part of the house. The earnings of the day pooled together bring bread to the family. The Jews of Cochin are not money-lenders and so the derisive sobriquet of Shylock does not apply to them. In this they are quite unlike their rich, business-like brethren of the West. The White Jews are little better off than the Black Jews. A handful of leading business-men are extending generous patronage to more unfortunate of their fellows.

The Future

Although the Jews have been in close association for long with a people so unlike them in religion and culture, their customs and practices are their own even to this day. Their language is a peculiarly crude type of Malayalam, spoken with an inimitable accent, which only the rising generations can read and write.

A narrow outlook on life and an entrenched conservatism are to blame for the low position of these Jews in the social ladder. An all-round enthusiasm to improve and whole-hearted attempt to adjust themselves to a changing world can alone bring social emancipation to this submerged community. The future of the community lies with its youth, for whom it may neither be too late nor altogether impossible to hasten the dawn of a happier era,—a dawn which as yet appears to be a long, long way off.

PUZZLE SOLUTION

Let's Be Logical: The correct answers for this test, according to the psychologist who devised it, are: A. His account was overdrawn; B. He was lucky; C. She considered the charge exorbitant.

Cryptogram Machine: Familiar quotation is "Two heads are better than one."

Historical Rebus: Virginia Dare.

Word-Ladder: Sad, say, jay, joy.

Memory Quiz: 1. Swimming; 2. tennis; 3. horse-racing; 4. golf; 5. track; 6. boxing; 7. rifle shooting; 8. powerboat racing; 9. baseball; 10. football.

Spelling Lesson: The words suggested, reading across and downward, are: eyes, bees, teas, tease, see, seize, seas, peas, wise, oh, owes.

White to Win: W, 6 to 1; B, 26 to 22; W, 17 to 14; B, 22 to 29; W, 1 to 5; B, 18 to 9; W, 5 to 14.

Crossword Puzzle

A NEW LAWRENCE

(Continued from Page 7)

he intended doing in England. He was thinking of retiring from the East at the time. He was only certain of one thing—he wasn't thinking of taking an office job!

The last I heard of him he had taken to chewing sweets to stop his smoking, he still dropped his final G's and hadn't lost one bit of his tremendous vitality. He is over fifty now.

Back In East

The Germans power of propaganda is great, but they will need to develop an entirely new technique to make an impression on the people of the Transjordan and Iraq. It takes a long time to gain their confidence, and even when they give it to few. Peake Pasha and men like him, have become a tradition out there, a tradition not easy to shake.

To-day he is back in the East once again. He said he would go if things got difficult. To-day, somewhere in Arab Legion country, Peake Pasha is playing a vital part in this war.

THE portly amateur soprano wanted a job in non-stop variety. She went to interview an agent and showed him a list of the "numbers" she could sing. The agent glanced through it and then looked at the girl.

"You've got a pretty big repertoire, haven't you?" he said.

"Well," replied the singer, with a slight blush, "it's the singing that develops one, you know."

A NEWS-HUNTER'S AMUSING ADVENTURES

(Continued from Page 8)

practice flight his pilot, Dolan, lost consciousness when they were about 2,000 feet up. The 'plane dived towards the ground with the engine all out:—

> But the crash did not come. I looked down. The ground was approaching at a terrific rate. How that old bundle of firewood stood up under the strain I shall never know. In those days few 'planes had achieved much more than one hundred miles an hour. A Fiat Breguet was good for perhaps seventy miles—with a tail wind. But we were now travelling at about two hundred miles—almost straight down.
>
> A tall chimney of the Michelin words, which was on the fringe of the airfield, loomed directly ahead. In another second we would hit it. What a smash I crossed my arms over my face, crouched in the cockpit, and waited.

But the crash did not come. Dolan regained consciousness and managed to make a forced landing in a cabbage patch.

Another observer had an even more surprising escape at about this time. He was standing in the cockpit of his machine, aiming at a German 'plane with a camera gun, when his pilot suddenly swerved and dived:—

> An instant later the 'plane, seeming to respond badly to the controls, the pilot glanced back—and was horrified to see his observer perched on the tail. When the ship had dived the observer and his gun were left sitting up in the air—and came down ("on the 'plane again") a foot from the rudder. There he was, clinging desperately.

They made a slow pancake landing. The observer was unhurt, but the pilot never flew again; he had lost his nerve.

Going To Glory

Mr. Woon emigrated to Canada at the age of sixteen. Within a month he had worked at half a dozen different jobs. When he tired of one he walked out and on to another town to try something new, and at least he did not starve. In Chicago, for instance, he found what seemed an easy way of making money. The great revivalists, Chapman and Alexander, were busy "converting" the city, and at each meeting they hired boys (Mr. Woon among them) to confess their sins. Chapman would

> hold out his arms, and cry, "Now, who'll be the first to come to Glory?" This was our cue. From various parts of the house, where he had been planted by the sub-generals of the organization, we rose and walked to the mourners' bench, while the music played ecstatically, the choir chanted, and Chapman's bull-like tones could be heard bellowing his praises to God. The ball thus set rolling, hundreds of dazed penitents would come forward, each of them contributing sums to the collection box, while we went outside to be paid our dollar.

By degrees Mr. Woon developed into an experienced hobo, with his own nickname—"Society Slim." He was the whole of Canada and the States; he went in search of revolutions in Mexico. After the war he lived in Paris, working as a newspaper correspondent and writing books that made him a best-seller. Later he became publicity agent for Cuba, with "a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year, an equal amount for expenses, and the entire control of an advertising appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars". Next he went to Hollywood as a scenarist. In 1936, twenty-six years after he had left it, Mr. Woon rturned to England, and so to the present war. "To the last war I went gaily," he says, "in a spirit of high adventure, without much thought of why or for what I was fighting. I go to this one grimly, knowing that I must fight for my right to love to work, and to live." Out of the life he has already lived he has made an absorbing book a tale of adventure told with gusto.

Id-ul-Zuha

(Continued from Page 1)

buy a ram which is strong and healthy. Debtors are not liable to observe Qurbani.

Id Mubarak

In the towns and villages, the Teacher, who teach little children holy "Quraan" in the mosques, prepare some sort of design on a piece of paper with Arabic and Persian words of blessings on it and hand over these to their pupils one day before Id. The "Idi" as it is called, the pupils give to their parents on Id day as an Id card. The parents in return give to their children some money, which they give to their poor teacher.

Another Id custom is that every newly wedded bride, after enjoying Id at her father-in-law's house, goes to her father's house for "Id Mubarak" (Id Greetings). There she stays for a very long time until her father allows her to go back to her husband. She is given clothes for herself as well as her husband, some jewels and a little amount of money by her parents, which she takes along with her when returning to her father-in-law's house.

And another interesting Id custom is to greet each other "Id Mubarak" with an embrace. It is very common among Muslims that whenever they greet their elders, they fall on their knees while the latter put their right hand on their heads and greetings of "Id Mubarak" flow from each other's mouth.

Taroo Ka Mela

On the first Friday after Id in many place there is observed a "Taroo Ka Mela" (a fair). Large gathering takes place in an open field. Temporary sweetmeat shops, etc., spring up and people enjoy themselves in a variety of ways. The villagers come in flocks from far and near playing flutes and beating drums, which makes the "Mela" a more ostentatious occasion. The country dancing girls with full orchestra are invited to entertain the rich who pay the "Nautch Party" (dancing party) about Rs. 300 for a day's entertainment. Apart from this local street singers and conjurers come along and open their stalls showing various kinds of conjuring tricks and other performances. Then there are also snake charmers sitting at different places showing what they can do with their snakes and mangoose.

The most interesting item during the "Mela" (fair) is the wrestling match.

"Why is the Infant Prodigy so melancholy to-night?"

"He's just received his calling up papers."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

FIRST Boy—"My father is a brave man, he is. He killed five lions and an elephant in Africa single-handed."

Second Boy—"Bosh, that's nothing. My dad bought a new sedan when ma wanted a coupe."

* * * *

BRIDE—"I would like to open an account at this bank, please."

Teller—"We shall be very glad to accommodate you. What amount do you wish to deposit?"

Bride (smiling)—"Oh, I mean a regular charge account such as I have at the department stores."

* * * *

TEACHER (to boys late for school)—Willie, why are you late for school?"

Willie—"I didn't wake up, sir. I was dreaming I was going to America."

Teacher—"Well, Johnny, and what's your excuse?"

Johnny—"I dreamt I was seeing him off."

* * * *

"BIG BOY, Ah wonders was George Washington as honest as de people says dat he was?"

"Ah tell you, black boy, he was the honestes' man in the world."

"Den how come dey allus close all de banks on his buff-day."

* * * *

EVA: "I asked for a size three shoe, and the assistant gave me a six"

Mary (sweetly, glancing at Eva's broad feet): "I should think you nearly had a fit, dear, didn't you?"

* * * *

HE: I wonder what your father will say when he knows you're engaged.

She: He'll be delighted. He always is.

* * * *

"I have nothing but praise for our new vicar."

"So I noticed when the collection was taken."

* * * *

WRECKED Motorist (opening his eyes): "I had the right of way, didn't I?"

Bystander: "Yes but the other fellow had a truck."

HOUSEWIFE—Oh, cook, be sure and put plenty of nuts in the cake.

Cook—You don't catch me cracking no more nuts. I've near broke me jaw already.

* * * *

"WILLIE," asked the teacher, "what is the plural of man"

"Men," announced Willie.

"And the plural of child."

"Twins!"

* * * *

"LATE again, O'Malley," stormed the irate foreman. "How do you account for it?"

It's inherited, sir," replied O'Malley, "you see me, father was the late Patrick O'Malley."

* * * *

SHE: "Sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

He: "And what are those circumstances?"

She: "Yours."

"ARE mine the only lips you have ever kissed?"

"Absolutely, darling. And the nicest."

* * * *

WILLIE: "My history teacher is the meanest man I know."

Father: "How is that?"

Willie: "He borrows my penknife to sharpen his pencil to give me bad marks."

* * * *

THE manager was interviewing an applicant for a situation.

"Is there anything you can do better than anyone else?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I can read my own writing."

* * * *

JOE got the job of unloading cattle at the docks. After only an hour down in the hold, he appeared on deck covered with cuts and bruises.

"Give me my card," he cried to the foremen "I'm a stevedore, not a toreador!"

JUDGE: "Have you anything to say before I sentence you?"

Prisoner: "Nothing, your honor, except that it takes very little to please me."

* * * *

TEACHER: "Now, boys, if Napoleon were still alive to-day, what do you think he would be doing"

Smart Alec: "Drawing the old-age pension, sir."

* * * *

STOUT LADY—I would like to see an evening dress that would fit me.

Assistant—So would I madam.

* * * *

CUSTOMER: "I want a piece of meat without fat, bone or gristle."

Weary Waitress: "You'd better try an egg, sir."

* * * *

TEACHER: This essay on "Our Dog" is, word for word the same as your brother's.

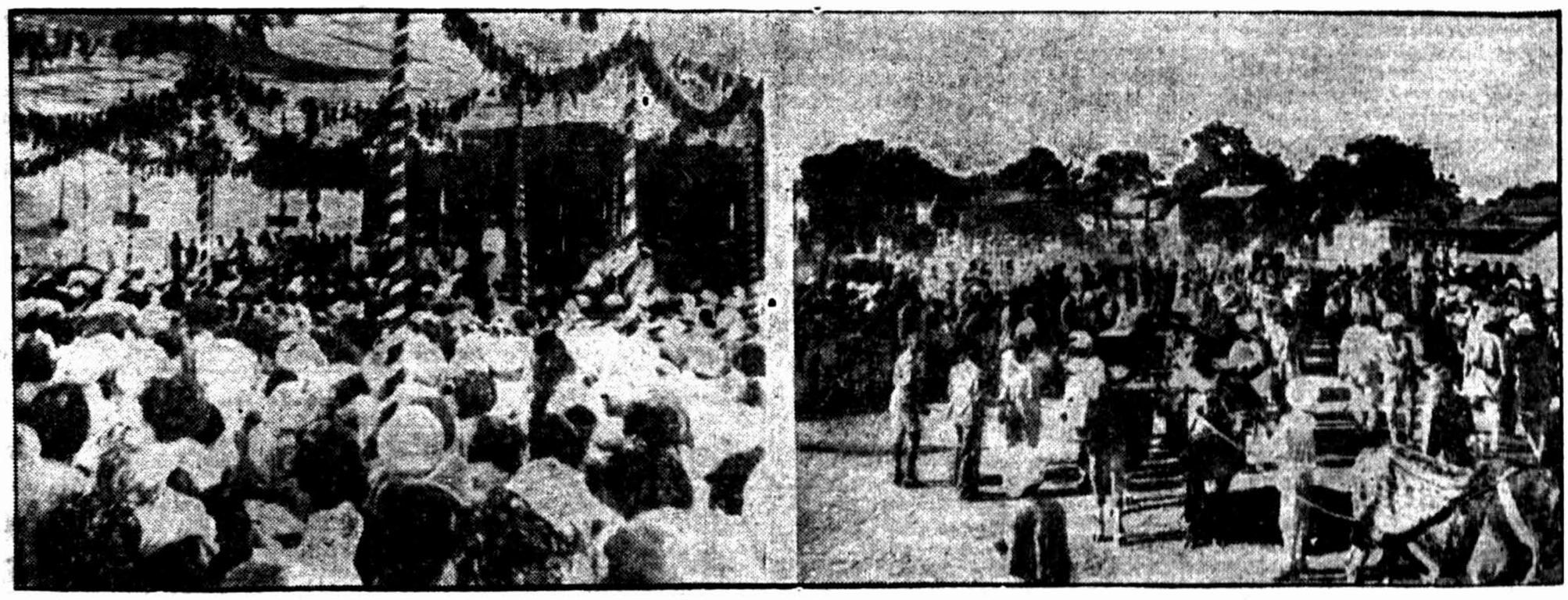
Pupil: Yes, sir, it's the same dog.

Our Humorist At Large

Cat: 'Whats the idea, Fido?"
Fido: "I've heard so much about breakfast in bed that I thought I'd try it."

Doctor: "Ah! Heart wobbly. You play games?"
"Yes sir."
"I thought so. Which game do you play most?"
"Solo whist."

"Excuse me sir, but the lady over there says would you mind missing the soup to-night as she has a bad headache."



The 15th session of the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference was held at Ningala (Kathiawar) under the presidentship of Mr. Chhotalal T. Parekh. At the left the conference is seen in session, while at the right is a view of the presidential procession.

★

Left--"OLD AGE"

Right—"YOUTH

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

★

TWO EXHIBITS AT THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA'S EXHIBITION, BOMBAY

A Charcoal Study

(By G. S. Haldankar.)

A Water Colour Study.

(By G. V. Chandwadkar.)

A Nude, by Mr. A. A. Bhonsale, Teacher, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

"The Village Piper".

(Photo by J. V. Pandya.)

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REGD. NO. B. 1065 January 5, 1941

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